Sons, Go Forward When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain!
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

No. 15,935 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BURMA SELECTS ITS FIRST ENVOY FOR TOKYO DUTY

Finance Minister Thein Maung's Formal Appointment to Be Announced Shortly

HAS BRILLIANT RECORD

New State Preparing to Set Up Diplomatic Relations With Friendly Powers

Domei

RANGOON, August 5.—The Burmese Government is now making necessary arrangements for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the countries that have tendered their recognition to the independence of Burma.

Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw is now personally selecting Burma's ambassadors to be accredited to these friendly Powers, Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand.

It has been informally decided that Minister of Finance Dr. Thein Maung will be appointed Burma's first Ambassador to Japan. His formal appointment will be made following its approval by Cabinet and Privy Council of Burma shortly.

According to reports of the "Sun," a Burmese language daily, Thakin Ba Sein is likely to be appointed Ambassador to Manchoukuo. He was formerly Director of the Transportation and Labor Department of the Administrative Council of Burma, now defunct.

The paper says that Thakin Tun Oke, Director of the Forestry and Mining Department of the same defunct Council, will be appointed as Ambassador to the Chinese Republic.

U Ba Lwin, Director of the Educational Department of the Rangoon Municipal Office, who is now visiting Japan, will be appointed Ambassador to Thailand, according to the same journal.

Dr. Thein Maung is 52 years old. He is a native of Prome. On his graduation from the University of Rangoon, he studied economics in the University of Calcutta. Returning home in 1920, he founded the "New Burma," the only English language weekly magazine managed by the Burmese at that time. Through this medium he inspired the people with nationalistic sentiments. And through this organ he introduced Japan's economy and other things pertaining to Japan to his Burmese readers.

Always he criticized the British policy in Burma for which he was persecuted but undaunted, he continued his anti-British movement. In 1938 he visited Japan and studying economy, industry and history there, returned to his homeland where he introduced Japan and things Japanese to the Burmese people. With creation of the Ba Maw Cabinet, he was made Minister of Finance.

FASCISM IS BANNED FROM SCHOOL BOOK

Decision Against Party Made by Badoglio

Domei

ROME, August 4.—The new Italian Government headed by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, acting swiftly after the collapse of the Fascist organization, decided on the elimination from the Italian school text-books of all matter pertaining to the nature of propaganda in favor of the Fascist Party.

In this connection, the Stefani News Agency sent out the following report today.

"As a result of the council of all the professors of the country, it has been decided to reject all books that twist historical facts when, it comes to selecting textbooks for use in the coming new school year. All literature that upholds principles that are out of accord with the new situation which has arisen in the country will also be barred from the school curriculum.

"As regards history text-books, it has been decided that they should not contain matter descriptive of all events that have happened since the first world war.

"Another decision made is the annulment of the examinations of universities held in last June. The reason for the action is that the students were required to be members of the Fascist Party before they could sit for the examinations."

Given Tokyo Post

Dr. Thein Maung

EUROPEAN NEUTRALS IRED AT U.S., BRITAIN

Great Antipathy Shown at Foe's Demands for Refusal of Political Refugees

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—The Governments of various neutral countries in Europe are showing great anthipathy toward the American and British Governments which have been presumptious enough to demand them to give no harbor to Axis political refugees.

Observers here are given to understand that the Turkish and Swiss Governments will reject these American and British proposals.

The Turkish Government, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ankara, has finished the drafts of replies to America and Britain telling them of its rejection of their demands.

The same dispatch gives what is considered the agreed opinion of the Turkish Government circles about the American and British proposals which follows:

"The proposals of the anti-Axis countries are an infringement of the clauses of international law concerning political refugees. Turkey has but to adopt measures according to the sovereign rights of the country."

The Swiss newspapers, according to a Berne dispatch, came out on the morning of August 4 in violent opposition to the American and British proposals. It was felt by them that by acquiescing in those outrageous proposals, Switzerland would lose neutrality and independence at the same time.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE HIT BY FARM HAND SCARCITY

Press Criticizes Unhealthful Lodgings—Strikes Cripple Coal Production

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, August 4.—This year's harvesting work in England is rendered extremely difficult by the scarcity of the harvesters who for the greater part are inexperienced hands, states the Yorkshire Post.

The Daily Herald writes that the entire organization of the employment of the harvest hands was in a terrible muddle and special complaint is raised against the bad condition of the lodgings being unhygienic and badly administrated. The journal states that many foodstuffs for want of refrigerators were rotting in the hot wooden barracks.

Meanwhile, the British Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, according to the London Times, announced that some 580,000 working days have been lost in Britain on account of strike during the first six months of this year.

"The coal industry had suffered worst from this loss of production hands, and about 10 per cent of the British mine workers have been taking part in the strikes for the past six months," he declared.

SPANISH LEGATION IN CHINA TO MOVE

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 5.—Spanish Minister to China, Alvaro de Maldonado, today announced here that the Spanish Legation office in Peking will be removed to Nanking shortly.

It is recalled that after the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the Spanish Government on June 30, 1941 recognized it and established the Legation in Shanghai as well as the Legation office in Peking.

MUTUAL HELP IS EMPHASIZED BY THAI LEADER

Wichit Wathakan Assures Thailand Will Cooperate With Japan in War Aims

GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

Declares Relations Will Be Better in Future—Struck by Nippon's Manpower

(Picture on Page 2)

"Thailand will closely cooperate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war," declared the visiting Thai Foreign Minister, W. Wichit Wathakan, in a press interview given at the Imperial Hotel on Thursday afternoon.

At the outset of the interview, the Thai Foreign Minister read a prepared statement, fully appreciating Japan's true intentions in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and stressing the necessity of further cementing the ties between Japan and Thailand.

In the course of the interview, the following questions and answers were exchanged between the distinguished Thai visitor and Japanese and foreign correspondents:

Question: What are Thailand's administrative policies with regard to the newly acquired territories?

Answer: At the present stage and during the course of the war, military administration will be carried on. But after the conclusion of the war, we will discuss the matter anew.

Question: We earnestly expect the visit to Japan of your Prime Minister Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram. Is there any possibility of his coming?

Answer: I believe he will come, but I cannot say when.

Question: What do the Thai Government and people think of Burma's independence?

Answer: Burma's attainment of independence has given considerable joy to the Thai people. I think that Burma's independence is a good proof that Japan is always thinking of the welfare of the Greater East Asiatic people.

Question: What about the Japanese-Thai cooperation with regard to the war?

Answer: Thailand is cooperating with Japan not only in military but also in economic fields. The cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened in the future.

Policies Toward India

Question: What are the Thai Government's policies concerning the Indian Independence Movement?

Answer: Thailand is determined to render every possible assistance to India, in collaboration with Japan. At any rate, I can say that the Thai people are greatly concerned over the Indian Independence Movement.

Question: Could you tell us your frank impressions of Japan in your present visit, comparing them with those which you gained in your previous tour here the year before last?

Answer: Practically there is no difference. What I mean is that since the Japanese people are doing their best in wartime just as in ordinary times, my impressions are just the same. In fact, I find that the Japanese people, with firm and immovable determination, are forging ahead toward the fulfilment of their respective duties. What specially struck me is the fact that present day Japan has almost as many young men as she had the year before last—on the occasion of my previous visit here. I believe that this is a definite proof that Japan has sufficient manpower.

Toward the end of the interview, the Thai Foreign Minister particularly stressed the importance of cultural relations between Japan and Thailand. He said that the success of cooperation does not depend on the efforts of both Governments alone, but that the peoples of both nations should also strive hard to achieve this worthy end.

The interview came to a close shortly before 5 o'clock.

Text of Speech

The statement by the Thai Foreign Minister follows:

The purpose of my present trip to Japan is to thank His Excellency Kazuo Aoki, the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and to return the visit which he paid to Thailand about three months ago. At the same time, I wish to take the opportunity to pay my sincere respects to His

(Continued on Page 2)

Commemoration Day Is Set on August 1st By Chinese Republic

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—The National Government of China at today's session of the Supreme National Defense Council formally established August 1, the day of the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China, as China's new National Commemoration Day.

HEAVY BLOWS DEALT ON ENEMY IN SICILY

Pragner Reveals Axis Units Blasting Foe's Land, Air And Naval Forces

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—Contrary to the anti-Axis propaganda fallaciously publicizing that the Axis air arms are idle in the Sicilian war, the Axis air forces and anti-aircraft units are incessantly dealing staggering blows, not only to the enemy air units, but also to their land and naval forces, reports Karl Pragner, D.N.B. war correspondent.

"Anti-Axis propaganda has been falsely advertizing that the Axis air forces are not participating in the Sicilian war but contrary to the enemy deceits, the Axis air units have staged dazzling operations even yesterday, working in close collaboration with the Axis land forces by attacking enemy troops, demolishing tanks and trucks, and blasting installations," Mr. Pragner declared.

"During last month alone, the Axis air forces and anti-aircraft units downed 642 enemy planes. The Axis anti-aircraft batteries in the vicinity of Catania alone downed 73 enemy warplanes between July 10 and 27. Furthermore, the same units destroyed 18 tanks and 35 trucks beside downing and damaging numerous enemy transport planes.

"A coastal anti-aircraft position in Sicily defied the bombardment of anti-Axis warships for six days, and successfully defended its position despite the superiority of the caliber of the enemy guns.

"It is also said that 90 per cent of the enemy parachute troops that attempted landing were killed by the Axis anti-aircraft units.

"As for the spectacular gains of the coastal anti-aircraft units on the island, two transports, one corvette, and seven landing boats were sunk, while one destroyer was set aflame, and direct hits were made on three enemy cruisers."

Axis Resisting Foes

Domei

LISBON, August 4.—The Axis forces in Sicily are furiously continuing stubborn resistance against the American, British and Canadian forces along an extensive front in the central portion of the island.

The outcome of the fighting in this area will have a decisive effect on the maintenance and defense of the strategic triangular district enfolded within the three points, San Stefano, Catania and Messina. Severe fighting is being waged in the entire area between the Simeto and Dittaino Rivers.

Denis Martin, Reuter correspondent, reported that the Axis forces in this area are fighting with the ferocity of a degree hitherto unencountered. According to reports, the American forces have already occupied Troina, 10 miles north of Regalbuto.

Should this news be in any way true and should the American forces make rapid subsequent advance, the Axis forces in this area would be confronted by dangers of imminent disasters.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Algiers disclosed today that American units have already captured Caronia, six miles east of San Stefano, but the Axis quarters have not as yet confirmed this report.

Also, a United Press dispatch from Algiers reported that American cruisers and destroyers cannonaded the Axis positions on Cape Orlando yesterday, and furthermore that British warships bombarded the coast north of Catania.

Foe Meets Retaliation

Domei

ROME, August 4.—Despite heavy odds, the Axis forces in Sicily are dauntlessly continuing their furious and gallant retaliation against the Anglo-American marauders on the island, information emanating from Italian military quarters revealed.

The Italian report disclosed the war situation in Sicily as follows:

"More than 20 days have elapsed

(Continued on Page 2)

SUMMER DRIVE ON EAST FRONT MORE FURIOUS

Fighting Enters 3rd Stage—Centers Around Orel, Bielgorod, Mius, Kuban

FRESH RESERVES SENT

Appalling Losses by Soviets Make Continuation of Offensive Impossible

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, August 4.—This summer's fighting on the Eastern front has now entered the third stage, it is held by observers.

The first stage of the summer fighting began on July 5, and lasted until July 14 or 15, with the German forces moving out in local offensives in the Orel and Bielgorod sectors inviting Red counter-offensive action. In that movement the German plan was to encircle and annihilate about 100 Soviet divisions in the bulge centered around Kursk. When this ring of steel was made the tightest, it had only about 150 kilometers to go to be closed completely but the Red forces, in their usual manner, held on stubbornly depending on their numbers with the result that the Germans had to let their prey go.

The second period began on about July 16 or 17, when the Reds took the so-called initiative and launched their first summer general offensive. This period lasted until about the end of the month and the Soviet operations in this phase were clearly in coordination with the Anglo-American landing on Sicily with the Reds trying to hit the Germans while they were at a psychological disadvantage. In this period, the Soviet forces seemingly were trying to find out where on the front the stress was being placed by the Germans, and their general offensive was launched simultaneously almost all along the 2,000 kilometer long Eastern Front.

Other Fronts Active

The struggle spread to the former Orel and Bielgorod fronts, to the south to the Mius and Kuban fronts, and in the north to the Leningrad sector. The former Eastern Front principle which had the Germans always taking the initiative during summer time was overturned, and the fighting during this period drew especial attention because of that. During that time cropped up the Italian situation and the situation arose for the Germans in which they had to place equal importance on the Southern Front as well as the Eastern.

For that reason, observers began to expect some change in the hitherto held supreme policy of the Eastern Front First Principle of the Germans. From that view the world's attention was focussed on the Eastern Front waiting to see to what extent the German forces would withstand this epoch-making, great Soviet offensive.

The fighting in the second phase developed along the lines of a mobile battle for positions and became a terrific war of attrition. Because the Soviets moved out with far superior numbers in men and weapons, and because they moved out to fight in mass-mobile operations making completely their own the former German tactics, they advanced from a few kilometers to several score kilometers in the forward lines of the Orel and Bielgorod sectors, the Mius front and other sectors. Territorially, they pressured the German forces considerably, but the Germans sacrificed regional positions and aimed rather at wearing away the Red forces' men and arms.

The Germans withstood the Soviet attacks, making full use of many new weapons such as the new super anti-tank gun and the new bomb-thrower, with the result that from the beginning of the first phase of fighting on July 5 up till the end of the month, the hitherto unprecedented number of 7,110 Red tanks were destroyed.

Soviet Losses Huge

These appalling losses in weapons and personnel made impossible any continuation of the thundering Soviet offensive, and the Soviet troops pulling at the leash in their first summer offensive were staggered soon after they had started. Thus the tempo of fighting gradually started to decline at the end of July. During the period of pause, the German and Soviet forces effected fundamental changes in organization and

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR NAVY PLANES DOWN 25 OF 70 ENEMY CRAFT IN BATTLE OVER MUNDA

Hostile Fighters Bagged In Furious Encounter On August 4

REVEALED THURSDAY

Fighting Reflects Intense Air Struggle Going on in Southwestern Pacific

Again attesting to the might of the Imperial Air Force, Japanese Navy Air Units shot down 25 of about 70 enemy fighter planes in a furious engagement over Munda in the Southwestern Pacific on August 4, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday.

The announcement which reveals the intense air struggle going on in the Solomons area follows:

"Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units in an engagement with about 70 enemy fighter planes over Munda on August 4 shot down 25 of them. Our loss consisted of four planes."

Severe Fight Rages

The severity of the combats between the Japanese and American air forces in the skies of Munda on New Georgia Island in the Solomons group is mounting. At the same time, the fighting on land and battles for intercepting the supply routes are going on with the unusual vigor.

Since the landing on Rendova Island near New Georgia Island on June 30, the American air forces have been making almost daily raids on Munda, an advance base of Japan, in large formations of nearly 100 or more planes. Each time, however, the enemy has encountered a severe rebuff by anti-aircraft batteries at the Japanese base.

On August 4 the enemy planes numbering 70, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday, boldly came raiding the skies of Munda. The enemy formation consisted of Grumman, Vought-Sikorski, Bell P-39's, and Curtiss P-40's, all new planes. Without a moment's delay, Japanese navy warplanes flew up to intercept the raiders and in a furious air duel which followed shot down 25 enemy planes, comprising 12 Grumman, eight Vought-Sikorski, two Curtiss P-40 and three Bell P-39 planes, putting to rout all the remaining planes.

In spite of the fact that the enemy enjoyed a 2 to 1, numerical superiority over the Japanese planes, only 32 of the enemy planes challenged the Japanese when the duel took place, while the rest lost their fighting spirit before the battle started and fled away.

This battle again showed the lack of positive fighting will on the part of the American fliers and the inferior fighting technique as well.

The Japanese airmen are ever confident, of realizing results as were scored in the battle of August 4.

WOERMANN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO WANG

Is New Reich Envoy to China—Nanking Head Plans Visiting Shanghai Again

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—Dr. Ernst von Woermann, German Ambassador to Nanking, presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei at the Great Ceremonial Hall this morning.

The presentation was made with the attendance of Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi.

Domei

NANKING, August 4.—President Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and others, returned to Nanking by plane today from Shanghai to receive the credentials to be presented by the newly arrived German Ambassador to China, Dr. Ernst von Woermann.

Dr. Woermann, who arrived here yesterday, is expected to present his credentials within the next few days.

Following the conclusion of the official function, President Wang is expected to fly back to Shanghai to resume working on the readjustment of various matters there consequent to the recent return of the International Settlement to the National Government of China.

Imperial Reservists to Hold Grand Meetings on August 8

Imperial Rescript Observance Day Slated to Be Busy Day for Warriors on Non-Active List—Parades, Homages to Shrines and Drills Fill Program

All members of the Imperial Reservists' Association will meet under the auspices of their local leaders, who are the commanders of regimental districts, on the coming Imperial Rescript Observance Day on August 8 and make known their conviction on the defense of the land and the adjustment of the life of the people to accord with the needs of the state in wartime.

After the meetings which will be called the Grand Meetings of the Reservists' Association on Complete Victory in Decisive Fights the veterans will hold parades. Then they will pay homage at shrines.

They are expected to spend the remainder of the day, training themselves in the art of defending the sacred land of the Empire.

The spirits of the members of the association have been rising steadily ever since the War of Greater East Asia entered on the decisive stage and they have been in a firmer conviction that the Land of the Gods is non-violable.

To the members who are veterans of foreign campaigns that led to the enhancement of the prestige of the Empire the days since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have been days of intensive training in the morality which every subject of the Empire is bound to observe and in the martial arts all true Japanese are expected to master.

Looking Forward

There has not been a single day which found any of them not looking forward to the day when a call would come to them.

Keenly aware that it is of vital importance to see that there is nothing found wanting in the matter of defending the land of the Empire in the present phase of the war which is marked by no end of desperate fights, these veterans, who constitute the mainstay of the 100,000,000 people, firm in their conviction that the Land of the Gods is non-violable, have resolved to perform the function of keeping the enemy away from their respective home provinces and to be thoroughgoing in the practice of a life in war time which is purified from everything with the slightest tinge of American and British influence.

Their conviction is that in the vigorous practice of these resolutions there lies the key to complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The veterans will appear in uniform on the coming Imperial Rescript Observance Day and listen to their local leaders as they read the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain and the Imperial Precepts to the Soldiers and Sailors.

Lectures to Be Held

There will be lectures by the local leaders. Then the veterans will express their resolution. Adoption of declarations will follow.

The other events of the day include exercises in the art of bayonet fencing, parades, visits to shrines.

General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Imperial Reservists' Association, speaking over the radio on August 7, will make clear to the entire nation the spirit of the Grand Meetings of the Reservists.

HOME FRONT FACING GRAVER CRISIS IN U.S.

'Time' Reveals Wages and Inflation Problems Wracking Government Authorities

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The American Government is experiencing much difficulty in handling the inflation and wage problem, the August 2 issue of the American weekly, Time, reveals. The Government's lukewarm price and wage measures have brought about numerous contradictions in the national economy, the journal discloses.

Said Time: "The home front is faced with various difficulties surrounding the laborers' wage increase problem and inflation. President Franklin Roosevelt has given his approval to the pulling down of prices to the level of September last year, and then learning that labor was preparing to demand again a wage raise, has demanded that the government organs connected with prices and wages find some new method for inflation prevention.

"The Government also now uses 'encouragement fund' instead of 'subsidy' and as a final measure is considering the following method: the Government buys up all cattle, sells the cattle to canners at a cheaper price, has them sell it to the public at top prices, allowing them to make some profit at the same time. The Government apparently is also considering the giving of direct subsidies to producers of eggs, milk, vegetables and others.

Urged Heavier Taxes

"As a plan to build up an 'encouragement fund' the President has been urged to levy heavier taxes. But Roosevelt has disclosed the optimistic wish that he will be able to maintain the present lines in the war against inflation, and also seems to think that the 'small steel method' is a wonderful standard for the wage policy.

"In the workers' field, John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers' Union, has just signed a contract with the Illinois coal mine operators. According to the contract, the 30,000 Illinois laborers' worktime

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICANS MEETING HARDSHIPS IN MUNDA

Japanese Put Up Fierce Resistance to Stop Yanks' Drive, Says Foe Scribe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—Because of the brave fighting of the Japanese Garrison Forces, the land operations in the Munda area of New Georgia Island in the Solomons of the American forces which have attempted to effect a landing are making but little progress. There is every indication that these Americans are suffering from a great waste of men and materials.

The spokesman of the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, a Melbourne dispatch reports, discussed the situation in the Munda area in the following strain at an interview with newspapermen today:

"The American infantry units are having a fierce fight with the Japanese Forces. There are no signs that the spirit of the Japanese guards is getting depressed in spite of the fact that they are pounded violently from the sea, on the land, and from the air. On the contrary, there is a fiercer resistance put up by the Japanese."

The spokesman's remarks show that the Americans are fighting a very hard fight.

The correspondent of the Associated Press and the Times at the front recalls that it was on July 25 that the general attack was launched by the American forces in the Munda area, and says: "The Americans have advanced only a mile in the 10 days that have since elapsed. The Japanese guards have arrested the advance of the Americans and a death struggle is going on between the opposing forces."

He speaks of a very difficult fight the Americans are fighting as they move across thick jungles and jots down the conclusion he has arrived at belatedly that the Americans had made an underestimate of the formidableness of the difficulties of warfare in jungle land.

CUMMINGS FERULES AMERICAN CONDUCT

Columnist of News Chronicle Flays Outrageous Behavior Of Yanks in England

The outrageous behavior of the American troops stationed in the British Isles was flayed by A. J. Cummings in his column, Spotlight, in the July 16 edition of the News Chronicle as follows:

"In order to induce favorable respect among the general public toward the American forces in England, the press exerted their utmost in the acclamation of the orderliness and the uprightness of the American soldiers.

"However, with the over-indulgence of the press in these empty acclamations, they have defeated their own ends, and have gained inverse consequences, with numerous people awakening to the falsity of the unjustified glorification.

"Under the influence of the pro-American sentiment superficially displayed by the press, part of the public fears that the American military authorities might not insist on the punishment of their soldiers who have broken military regulations, even in cases that warrant severe punishment.

"Recently a shameful incident occurred in West End, as the result of the outrageous conduct of an American soldier. The evil influence of the misconduct had a more deleterious effect in the suburban and urban districts of London than in the metropolis itself.

"I recently received a letter from a certain well-known person in one of these districts in which he enumerated several atrocious incidents caused by the Yankees and gave detailed accounts of the cases.

"From the point of view of promoting and preserving amity and goodwill between Great Britain and America, I desire that the American military authorities should take immediate and severe steps.

"Otherwise, there is the dangers that a serious flux will be brought about before the culmination of the war."

Thailand-Japan Unity Stressed

Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan now visiting this country (left in photo) gave an interview to newspapermen at the Imperial Hotel on Thursday afternoon. He stressed stronger cooperation with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mutual Help Is Emphasized By Thai Visitor

(Continued from Page 1)

Excellency General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, who has evinced the most cordial goodwill towards Thailand by his recent visit to that country, and also to have the opportunity of meeting the leading statesmen of Japan.

It is hardly two years since the War of Greater East Asia broke out, yet the Imperial Japanese Forces have scored great victories so unprecedented in the history of the world. The Imperial Government has clearly demonstrated to the world that Japan entered the present War of Greater East Asia for the sincere purpose of restoring the status, honor and the welfare of the peoples of Asia.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Asiatic peoples in general did not understand or were uncertain about the meaning of the term "Co-Prosperity Sphere." Even I myself who has long had to deal with political matters and was well aware of the good intention of Japan, have to admit that I was not quite certain what the term really meant.

But when the War of Greater East Asia had actually broken out, Japan by her deeds has made the meaning of the term "Co-Prosperity Sphere" clearer by degrees. For in all the territories which the Imperial Forces have occupied, there have been improvements in the welfare of the various peoples and economic assistance has been extended to all of them. Whenever it appears that any people has shown the ability to govern themselves, Japan would extend further assistance so that they attain independence and sovereignty, enjoying the right of self-government. The most notable examples in this connection are the independence of Burma which was proclaimed on the first instant and the assistance given to China by the return of the settlements which are matters of gratification to all Asiatic peoples.

Thanks Japan's Aid

As regards her Allies, for instance, Thailand, Japan has shown every sympathy and has given her continued assistance. For example, during the great flood in Thailand last year, Japan had given both material and monetary assistance to the aggregate value of five million Baht. Recently when His Excellency General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, visited Thailand, agreement of views has been arrived at for incorporation into the Kingdom of Thailand of the territories lost to Great Britain in the past.

This settlement of the question of territories, particularly the incorporation into Thailand of the four provinces in Malai, is a matter which has made the Thai people realize the good intention of Japan and has given them a clear understanding that the term "Co-Prosperity Sphere" means assistance to all Asiatic peoples of every language and nationality so that they may enjoy a just and proper existence. When Japan undertook to mediate in the conflict between Thailand and French Indo-China which resulted in the retrocession of some of the territories lost to France, the Thai had already had cause for great jubilation. Now that Thailand has again received additional territories. I can honestly say that the Thai people are all profoundly grateful.

For over half a century Thailand has met with bitterness due to the loss of various territories. Great Britain, in particular, not only snatched away Thai territories, but also tried in every possible way to prevent the development of Thailand in the financial, economic and industrial fields. Especially did she try to prevent the growth of districts in Thailand which have rich mineral resources. But Thailand has never succeeded in setting up a smelting work as yet. This is because Great Britain never allowed Thailand to obtain smelting machinery from other countries and she herself never wished to sell it to Thailand.

Assisting Industries

However, during the period of only a few years in which Thailand has closely cooperated with Japan, Thailand has met with many good fortunes. Besides the restoration of certain parts of the territories which she had lost to Great Britain and France, Japan has also assisted Thailand in the sphere of economy and industry. Even in time of war as at present, Japan has done her best to assist Thailand in the establishment of certain industries in the country.

The cooperation between Japan and Thailand since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War up till now has been quite satisfactory. The Thai Armed Forces have carried out operations in accordance with the plans agreed upon with the Japanese Armed Forces. The Thai people have rendered every possible facility and assistance to the men of the Imperial Forces, whether they may have been passing through or are staying in Thailand. Both Governments have collaborated in the military, political and economic fields, as well as in the field of culture, in which an agreement was reached last year. It was with sincere appreciation of the above mentioned friendship that the Thai people have entrusted to Japan the Sacred Relics of the Lord Buddha which they hold in the highest love and veneration.

With such ties of collaboration both materially and spiritually, it may, therefore, be regarded that Japan and Thailand are brotherly nations who are marching together towards final victory.

R.A.F. BOMBS FRENCH, DUTCH FISHING SHIPS

Domel

BERLIN, August 4.—British fighter-bomber units on Tuesday subjected French and Dutch fishing boats to unlawful attacks off the coasts of France and Holland, D.N.B.'s naval correspondent revealed today.

In his dispatch, the reporter said, "The British Air Force in fighter-bomber units on Tuesday in broad daylight machine-gunned and bombed small fishing boats engaged in fishing and manned by Frenchmen and Dutchmen. The damage done was considerable, and many were killed and wounded. The bitter feeling against this inhumanity is at its height in Holland"

Summer Drive On East Front More Furious

(Continued from Page 1)

unit distribution in preparation for the next phase of fighting to come.

The fighting on the Eastern Front which in this manner entered the third summer stage saw on August 1 to 2, the sending of fresh German and Soviet reserve strength to the front. Thus for the third time, bitter, blasting fighting is going on in the five sectors of Orel, mid-Donetz, mid-Mius, the Kuban bridgehead, and Leningrad.

The Soviet objective in this third phase of fighting is believed by observers to lie first in smashing the German bulge in Orel, second, in actualizing the complete recovery of the area on the eastern bank of the Donetz, and third, if possible to effect a fatal break-through somewhere on the Germans' leading defensive positions taking advantage of the Anglo-American general offensive against Italy and cause a fundamental breakdown of the German forces on the Eastern Front.

Against this, the German forces place great expectations on the effects of the tremendous wearing away of men and arm power inflicted on the Reds in the second phase, and hold that because the Red offensive power has passed its peak and is already on the downgrade they will not be able to carry out any effective counter-action against the German forces.

Sure of Victory

Indications are that the Germans after all will attain what they hoped for: the destruction of the main strength of the enemy's field force; that which forms the enemy's fighting power; and the dealing of as much damage as possible on the enemy's men and weapons.

Outlining the fronts on which the Germans and the Soviets face each other, it is seen that in a few sectors at the present the Soviets protrude into German positions. This does not mean, however, that that constitutes a fatal break through. For example, north and south of Isyum, the Soviet forces have succeeded in establishing a bridgehead about 20 kilometers wide, and northwest of the town of Kuibishevo on the mid-part of the Mius, the Reds have crossed the river and protruded about 20 kilometers into the German positions.

In the Orel sector, the Soviets have concentrated southwest of that city and are apparently planning to retake it by moving northward. The German forces are at the present in furious action against these Soviet break-throughs, and indications are that in the Mius and Donetz sectors they are steadily regaining territory.

The center of the fighting, however, is held by competent observers. to lie still in the Orel area and the fighting there is going on with bitter intensity.

7,000 Tanks Destroyed

In the present fighting, the German aim lies in wearing away the Reds' weapons, the German forces announcing that 7,000 Soviet tanks were destroyed during July. The number of tanks which the Soviets had at the beginning of the summer operations is said to have been 14,000, and from this it can be seen that the Red losses amount to half of what they had. Even with that being the case, it is believed that the Reds still have enough tanks and that bitter, furious fighting will continue.

Of the true state of the Red forces, the German forces at the present hold that: (1)-Compared to last year, the quality of the Red troops has declined noticeably; (2)-Compared to last year the state of food supply to the Red front line troops has become inferior; and (3)-In spite of that, the Reds still have enough fighting personnel.

Recent reports from the front also declare that although the Red forces are extremely superior in the number of men and weapons, the Germans are withstanding everything and have yet to allow the Reds any fatal success. From this it can be seen that the Germans are fighting a considerably hard battle, but there is complete confidence in their ability to hold on to the Eastern Front.

With the Anglo-American offensive against southern Europe, a new Southern Front, that is a Mediterranean front across France, Italy and the Balkans, has arisen. Considering this area as important a front as the Eastern Front, the German forces have studied fundamentally the policy of carrying the war and are apparently effecting preparations with the determination to be ready for an American, British, and Soviet continental offensive.

Soviet Film Banned

BUENOS AIRES.—The exhibition of the Soviet film "Day of War" has been banned by the Mayor of the Argentine capital, General Basilio Pertine. The film is prohibited on account of its Communist tendencies.

Kishi Visits Mine

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi who inspected the Ashio mine on Wednesday morning proceeded to the Nikko Electric Steel Refinery that afternoon and encouraged the workers there.

FAULTY U.S. VESSELS TO BE GIVEN BRITAIN

Bad Shipping Situation of Albion Seen by F.D.R.'s Promise of Floating Coffins'

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 4.—How greatly Britain, as a seafaring nation, has been weakened is revealed with greater clarity than ever before from a letter President Roosevelt has written to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in which the Amercan dictator promises to place at Britain's disposal a number of merchantmen for the duration of the war.

President Roosevelt's letter to the British Prime Minister, which was read out by the latter in the House of Commons on Tuesday, gave as reason for the promised step the considerable decrease in British shipping space as a result of enemy action. Consequently, the letter stated, there was a large number of trained seamen in Britain who could easily man the ships constructed in the United States.

President Roosevelt's letter, as was pointed out by competent German circles, reveals with a clearness as never before that Great Britain as a seafaring nation has been greatly weakened. The letter, moreover, discloses the cynicism with which the Americans want to profit from Great Britain's precarious situation.

Roosevelt's readiness to yield monthly 15 to 20 of those ships which have been and are being constructed in the United States by mass production is apparently caused by the unseaworthiness of these ships, American sailors refusing to go on board these "floating coffins." All the more cynical is Roosevelt's allusion to the fact that Great Britain should dispose of a sufficient number of seamen to be used for this purpose. Moreover, this American "present" is being restricted to the duration of the war.

At any rate, the Britishers could not compete with the Americans and the British merchant marine will certainly suffer considerably higher losses by using these "floating coffins." Thus the United States will not have to fear the British merchant navy, either in the number of ships or in the number of trained personnel.

Home Front Facing Graver Crisis in U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

will start the moment they enter the mines; the result will be the same as if the workers received $3 a day raise without any change in the basic time system. Lewis claims that this does not in any way conflict with the 'small steel method.'

"From this viewpoint, the 'small steel system' can continue being an active inflation preventing measure and the laborers can get more wages under the system than they got before. But actually, the workers are not getting any more than they got before; only their working time has been shortened. It is just that the time used to change and take showers will now be counted as work time.

"Thus if in the various factories all the work is done at the same former rate, it will become necessary to hire more laborers. This will not be easy when there is a shortage in manpower. It will require huge amounts of money from the national economy, and on top of that will not fatten the workers' pockets. Thus the new wage contract in Illinois cannot be called a one-sided victory for the laborers, and it must be said that before Lewis becomes again the labor leader of some time ago he will have to go a long and difficult way."

Japanese in Rome Contribute ¥13,500 To War Funds Here

Reflecting the burning patriotism of the Japanese residents in Rome, the Japanese Society there remitted a sum of Lire 60,700 or an equivalent to ¥13,500 to Tokyo on July 30 toward war funds through Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, the Foreign Office was informed, according to Domei on Thursday.

Huge Sum Invested

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 4.—Aiming at the direct control of leading war industries, the United States Government is investing huge sums in rapid succession.

The Wartime Production Board today announced that in the 33 month period starting in July, 1940 and lasting till March, 1943, the Government had invested $19,400,000,000 for the construction and equipping of munitions plants. As a result, the leading munitions industries, especially most of the aluminium and magnesium plants, have been partially or completely placed under Government control. Individual monopolies have been wiped out.

At this capital offensive of the Government against the munitions industry, it is reported the profit-seeking American businessmen have started to feel serious unrest and voices have begun to be raised in denunciation against the Government.

HEAVY BLOWS DEALT ON ENEMY IN SICILY

(Continued from Page 1)

since the anti-Axis forces abandoned their frontal attack on Catania from the south. The invaders have evidently realized the futility of their operation, and are now scheming to sever Catania from the flank by sweeping to the north of the city and advancing toward their destination, following the gorge along the Simeto River which flows around the foot of Mt. Etna.

"In carrying out their new stratagem, the anti-Axis forces were intercepted by the alert Axis troops at Regalbuto, the entrance to the Simeto River gorge. Here, terrific fighting has been raging for the past four days.

"With the Axis forces stubbornly and determinedly defending this strategic front with blinding fury, anti-Axis quarters are admitting the difficulty of dislodging their obstacle.

"The most active fighting front in Sicily now is the line extending from San Stefano southward to Troino, Regalbuto and thence to Catania.

"Although the enemy forces which originally consisted of approximately 10 divisions have been increased to 15, the Axis units on the island are courageously fighting against the heavy odds with their limited but hardy troops."

Dr. Ba Maw Cables Message of Thanks To Count Terauchi

Domei

RANGOON, August 5.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, today cabled a personal message to Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, warmly thanking the Field-Marshal for his sincere support for the realization of Burmese independence.

BRITISH PRIEST ARRESTED

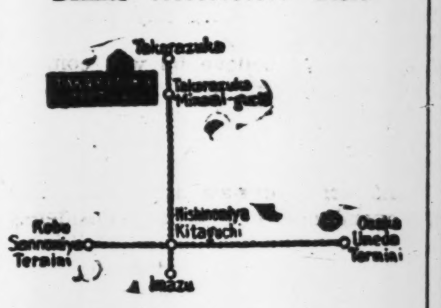
A priest who has been arrested for smuggling near the frontier of Ayindilfi was identified as the British clergyman, William Little, from Antakia who has been known to be the head of the secret service for the frontier line, according to a special dispatch from Istanbul to the Nippon Times on Wednesday.

He was arrested on July 28 on the Turko-Syrian frontier charged with smuggling gold and foreign currency amounting to 50,000 Turkish pounds, which were hidden in his typewriter.

Little was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by way of a preliminary sentence. Another proceeding will soon be initiated against him.

It is season to get ready your furs for autumn.
Asia Fur Industry
New Selection of Silver Foxes, Minks or Any Other Kind of Furs, at moderate prices.
Will call at your home without obligation.
E. Semf, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori, Tokyo, Tel. Omori 06-4200
Stays at Yamato Hotel, 16th to 18th Aug. and Sept., Tel. Fukiai 6943,4924.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
TAKARAZUKA, HYOGO-KEN
In front of Takarazuka-Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line
ROOM RATES
Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath ¥ 8.00 " "
Double " " ¥ 12.00 " "
MEALS
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ¥2.50
Dinner ¥3.00



Apply to:
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 31

B1 B2
and other known factors of the
VITAMIN B COMPLEX
supplied richly by .....
WAKAMOTO
VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS
Prepared by Wakamoto Ltd. Tokyo

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

All Kinds of Tokyo Products for your souvenirs, Visit our Tokyo Shohinkan!
Retail Sales Office for Industrial Art Objects Specially Manufactured for export.
Licensed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Specialties: Ivory, Silverware
2nd floor Marunouchi Building
TOKYO SHOHIN KWAN
(TOKYO COMMERCIAL MUSEUM)

ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso—National-Park
Schönster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an
Zweibettig ¥6.00 an
Central Heizung

NITTO BLACK TEA
NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

NIPPON TIMES
NIPPON TIMES Weekly
Nippon Times Weekly
GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE NUMBER
Products of M. TANABE & Co. LTD.

READ
Nippon Times Weekly
Price 40 sen
Accurate and Well-Informed, Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated
Out . . . Every THURSDAY
It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?

NEW SPIRIT IS URGED BY INDONESIA PAPER

Leading Journals Launch Movement to Abolish Obsolete Old Customs

A movement to abolish the old customs, detrimental to the spiritual training of New Indonesia, is being advocated by the "Sinar Baroe," a news organ in Semarang, which is being backed wholeheartedly by all the leading periodicals in Java.

The hitherto subservient attitude employed by the people, originating from the long term of Dutch oppression, such as kneeling, squatting and "sitting on the floor" in the presence of authorities should be entirely done away with and in its stead a new, brave spirit should be emphasized in the people's training.

With reference to the abolition of the old customs, the Pembangoen newspaper gave the following explanation. "As we still remember, when the Nippon Army first moved into Java, the power of the native civil rulers and the police disappeared and were not in evidence. In addition to this, there were among the population, some who were narrow-minded and who acted unjustly due to the spiritual crisis.

"Among the unwise civil rulers there were those who felt that they had lost their power and immediately resorted to tactics used by the Dutch, such as compelling people in their presence to kneel down, crawl on the floor and generally humiliate themselves, in order to regain their so called prestige.

"It goes without saying that this policy is entirely against the ideal of the Japanese Government, and the present native civil rulers should not act as oppressors but as leaders or fathers to the people, to be loved and not feared by them.

"It is evident that among the people themselves, some favor the idea of kneeling, squatting and sitting on the floor in spite of the fact that people of other nations are shown more respect by the Indonesian rulers.

The proverb on customs says "Sit on the same level, stand on the same height," which means there should be no distinction in order to live cooperatively. It is also obvious that our people are lacking in spirit because they have been despised, oppressed and enslaved for hundreds of years by Western nations.

The way to strengthen the spirit of the people is to supply the masses with correct training and information and to abolish all old customs which were practiced during the Dutch rule which only weakened and killed the spirit of the Indonesian people.

The paper concluded: "Indonesian people should possess a strong spirit, should be brave and able to suffer hardships like the Japanese people. Only by doing this can our land prosper and become an important and respected member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

ture, of which we can form a good idea if we visit and see for ourselves Seizan-so at Ota-machi which is within visible distance of Tokiwa Park of Mito, and which the authorities take care to preserve in the closest resemblance to the original structure. It is no more pretentious than the common inkyo cottage you may find anywhere in the countryside except for its characteristic features introduced by Mitsukuni himself.

The room facing the outside ground has not the engawa (corridor) or the partition grooves separating room and engawa, which he specially designed that he might sit face to face with his plebian visitors who otherwise would never have dared to go beyond the engawa. His private study was only "three mats" wide. The ceiling, it is said, was plastered by Mitsukuni himself with his waste paper, such as scraps of old letters. A young lord of Kishi who once visited Mitsukuni at this retreat expressed himself astonished to find this original ceiling cover which contained, as he saw, his own letters sent to Mitsukuni. He also found that Mitsukuni's personal attendants were all men of advanced years while the maidservants who waited on him were "shockingly plain."

(To Be Concluded)

Naval Warfare Changed

STOCKHOLM.—"The naval war in 1914-18 was a picnic compared with the present war," declares the British weekly Economist. "Packs of submarines, dive-bombers and torpedo-planes did not exist at that time. They are children of this war who are causing the most trouble to the captains of merchantmen."

Skilled Labor in Germany

BERLIN.—To every 100 persons gainfully employed in Germany there are 71 skilled workers, as against only 32 in England and only 40 in the United States, according to the latest official figures published by the countries concerned.

Philippine Freedom Fighter Voices Joy at Reborn Burma

Dr. Gertrudo Kalambakal, Well-Known Patriot Now Visiting Japan, Declares Philippines Also Will Soon Emerge Independent; Happy at Tojo's Promise

By KAY OHARA

"When I learned on the morning of August 2 that Burma had been given its independence, I experienced a sensation of sympathetic joy. But I confess that the happiness I felt was not untinged with selfishness, for I realized that soon my country too would emerge free and unfettered." So declared Dr. Gertrudo Kalambakal, a veteran in the fight for Filipino independence, who is now on a visit to Japan.

"Since the spring of 1942 I have not been in the Philippines, but the Filipinos in Shanghai, where I have been living, were made most happy by the solemn promise of independence for the Philippines, in the shortest possible time, made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his address before the Imperial Diet on January 28 this year. This promise was repeated in his speech of June 16, for which all the Filipino people are eternally grateful. This is a further and concrete proof of Japan's noble intentions and sincerity of purpose with respect to the Philippines," Dr. Kalambakal further declared.

"Never before in my memory had I seen our national flag flying, so proudly and as free as the wind," said Dr. Kalambakal. "You see there was one on the car in which I was riding. Always our flag had been overshadowed by the American Stars and Stripes. There was one section into which the Japanese Forces had not yet penetrated, and to which I went. I asked the people there: Were they fighting for the United States or for the Philippines? If for the Philippines, why raise arms against the very people who were fighting, not to subjugate our people but to make an Asia for the Asiatics? When I explained the matter to them thus they understood, and were glad to cooperate."

Dr. Kalambakal has had a long and illustrious career of almost 20 years in the fight for Filipino independence. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in Manila, he came to Japan in 1913 to enter the Japan Medical College in Tokyo. Afterwards he took a post-graduate course in the Department of Surgery at the Imperial University of Tokyo. The World War broke out while he was in Japan, and his active participation in the work of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo brought upon him the well-deserved praises of his associates. In 1918 he returned to his native town of Santa Cruz, Laguna, P.I. His medical practice in Shanghai was set up in 1919, and except for a period of study in America during 1920-1921, he has spent most of his time in that city as the energetic leader of his people.

It was Dr. Kalambakal who, in 1923, began the Pan-Asiatic Association in Shanghai, whose membership has included such illustrious names as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel prize winner and India's literary giant. In

Dr. Gertrudo Kalambakal

1924 Dr. Tagore visited Shanghai, and coming into contact with the Pan-Asiatic Association, expressed his desire of becoming a member. As the name implies, the aim of this Association was to promote fellowship and understanding among all the countries of Asia.

"Were I free to choose between medical practice and devoting all my time to my country, certainly I would choose the latter," Dr. Kalambakal said. "But as it is I have combined the two. In the past some have had the mistaken idea that my patriotism was of the kind that could be bought with gold. I hope now that they are convinced that above anything else on this earth, I desire the freedom of my country.

"One of my greatest desires now is to return to the Philippines to enable me to render effective assistance to my country, that is, for the reconstruction of our Philippines. I have no words with which to thank Japan for the emancipation of the Filipinos. The Filipinos abroad are proud as they have never been before, for this will be the first time in the history of our country that we will have our own government.

"With Mr. Laurel, Secretary of the Interior, I am acquainted as we were both members of the Manila branch of the Pan-Asiatic Association at one time. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is one more reason why I am planning on returning to the Philippines in the near future," Dr. Kalambakal said in conclusion.

INTERNED NATIONALS AIDED

Osaka Donates ¥278,943.50 to Compatriots in Foes' Lands

Mayor Muneharu Sakama of Osaka called at the Foreign Office on Wednesday morning and through Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Minister Tadakazu Suzuki presented to Tsurukichi Maruyama, Secretary-General of The Committee Dealing With The Problems of Japanese in Enemy Countries, the sum of ¥278,943.50 which has been raised by the residents of that city to be used in the relief of 600,000 Japanese who are detained in enemy countries and are forced to live under frightful conditions.

The amount raised was far in excess of the estimates. The municipal authorities had expected to get ¥73,000 on the basis of each household in the city contributing 10 sen, at least.

EAST ASIA MEET SLATED

Second Literary Conference Due In Tokyo From August 25

For the purpose of promoting better understanding in the literary field among the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference will be held here for three days beginning August 25 under the auspices of the Nippon Literary Service Association.

The authorities in charge are busily preparing plans for the conference and invitations have already been sent out to the respective countries through the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

It is recalled that the first conference which was held in early November of last year was an outstanding success.

U.S.-British Troops in Sicily Establish Terror Regime, Confiscating Foodstuffs

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 4.—The Anglo-Americans have established a regime of terror which is in contrast to their promises, made for pure propaganda reasons, according to available reports from the inhabitants of Sicily who succeeded in escaping from the areas occupied by the enemy troops.

The first measure, taken by the enemy troops, was the confiscation of all foodstocks which had been left behind for the requirements of the population. This measure is evidently intended to reduce the extraordinary difficulties in bringing up the supplies.

Contrary to the promises that sufficient food and other articles of daily use had been prepared for the population and would be distributed immediately after the occupation of the country everything has now been taken away from the people of Sicily. Their situation was all the more difficult as the very strict curfew compels the population to stay in their villages. They cannot even till their fields nor can they replenish their foodstocks. Not only the main roads but also the side lanes are being supervised and everyone not able to produce a card of identification is being arrested.

The fact that the country people innocently do not carry out some of the orders, given by the soldiers and always written in very poor Italian, results in constant clashes in the course of which the American soldiers are treating the population very rudely.

Women and girls can hardly leave their houses, and friendly intercourse with the Sicilian population has been prohibited.

Another very serious handicap may be seen in the fact that the rate of exchange has been fixed at 500 liras per pound sterling which is a very unfavorable rate.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

A London correspondent of the New Yorker sends in the following enlightening report regarding the Negro troops who are stationed in England:

I travelled down from London to visit a company of the Rolling Umptyseventh a few days ago and found it encamped on a meadow cupped among gently wooded hills. A company of colored engineer troops was camped next door to it, and several units of white construction engineers and signallers were quartered on the same wide field. My choice of this particular locality was not accidental. This, I knew, was the place where there had been an "incident" between American white and Negro troops. It had been a dance-hall row of confused beginnings, and had impelled the white colonel commanding the district to make a sort of Solomon-split-the-baby compromise. The camp lies midway between two country towns which I will call Evenbury and Oddbury. The incident had occurred in the latter. The Colonel had put Evenbury off limits for colored troops and Oddbury off limits for white. It wasn't the usual Jim Crow deal, because Evenbury and Oddbury are equally attractive. Evenbury is a bit larger, but since there are many more white than Negro troops nearby, Oddbury probably offers more beer per potential military consumer. This, in a country where liquid supplies often run out early in the evening, is an important consideration. There are an ancient abbey and a moving-picture house in Oddbury, and in one of the pubs there is the British counterpart of a juke box, with no records newer than the "Lambeth Walk." Members of the Rolling Umptyseventh near Oddbury, like people in Ireland during the twenties, date incidents from "the trouble." Nobody gives a clear account of what the trouble was. As First Sergeant Booker T. Washington, the ranking non-commissioned officer, put it to me, "It is between two opinions. The question is, Who start the row?" I was particularly interested not in the details of this disturbance but in what it portended in the minds of the Umpties and in how the Umpties got along in this picture-postcard region of rural England where they find themselves, an area of half-timbered Tudor cottages, sheep, swans, and Shakespearean associations.

The Colonel told me that he believed he had settled his color problem equittably. "We keep on getting instructions from the War Department and from E.T.O. headquarters—E.T.O. means European Theatre of Operations—that we must give the colored troops an absolutely even break," he said, "and we lean over backward to do it." But he said the thought that wherever American white troops saw colored troops walking or dancing with white women there was likely to be trouble, so the two colors had better be kept apart. He seemed to feel vaguely that the British people, by their cordiality to the Umpties, were unnecessarily complicating his job of laying rails. "But you go down there and look at anything you want to," he said. "Talk to the boys and stay as long as you like." He gave me a jeep and driver to take me to the colored soldiers encampment.

All the men at the camp, both white and colored, are living in British four-man tents. A narrow road runs between the white and Negro tents and loses itself in a field, where, on the day I arrived, were parked several dozen of the two-and-a-half-ton trucks, each bigger and more rugged than a five-ton civilian truck, because it is built to stand up under combat conditions. At either side of the road as it enters the camp are identical white and Negro cook huts, long corrugated-iron affairs. A white sentry is posted at one side of the road and a colored soldier at the other.

A young white lieutenant with violently red hair flaring out from under his overseas cap was working at a nearby table, censoring outgoing mail, and Scott introduced him. His name was Dora. He was a Notre Dame man, '42, who had practically marched aboard a transport from the campus. I looked at a few of the letters. Two particularly impressed me, both of them written by the same corporal. The first was addressed to a girl on 121st street in New York and began, "My angle Queen, Life without you is just a night mare. Maybe the word angle queen is something new in the English langish but it is the only one to describe you." The second was practically identical, except that it was addressed to a girl on 122nd Street. Another letter was addressed to one of those mail-order houses that advertise "novelties" in pulp magazines and said that a draft for $45 was enclosed, for which please send a couple of dozen packs of luminous marked cards and some luminous loaded dice for playing in the blackout. Most of the writers were sending money home to girls, asking them to execute various commissions and keep the change for a treat. One soldier wanted his watch taken out of pawn and sent to him right away, along with three jars of his favorite brand of hair-straightener. "When a soldier sends money home to a woman, he is pretty secretive about it," Dora said, "Because the other boys ride him if they find out. They say, 'Why you send that money home, man? You know it only going to Joe the Grinder.' Joe the Grinder is a kind of mythical character, like John Henry. He's the one who always jives around with other fellows' girls when the fellows are away."

I asked him what he knew about "the trouble." "I do not know who start that fight in Oddbury, because I happen to be in London on leave that weekend, but I am sure it was not our boys," he said. "And I think it is a pity that here in the Army, where it should be like one family, work together, fight together, live together there should be a few ignorant white boys start a scrimulation."

Sergeant Rufus Grant, the mess sergeant, who happened along, saw us and came over to join in the talk. "I come from Savannah, Georgia, a city maybe you heard of sir," Sergeant Grant said, "and I was assistant cook in a twenty-story hotel with a night club on every floor, open all night, something doing all the time. So what principally impress and depress me here, sir, is the absence of gaiety. Also, the bombing is continuous all the time almost, and naturally it worry me. A couple of days ago one of our boys was driving down the road about half a mile from here and a bomb fell so close to him he sayed he could see it coming," Sergeant Grant continued. "He say he trew the brake on so hard his truck went backward about a mile before the bom hit the ground, sir."

My conversation with Sergeant Grant was interrupted a moment later by the appearance, in front of the headquarters tent, of an enormously tall British police constable on a bicycle, which seemed like a toy between his oaklike legs. I hadn't seen anything like it since Pallenberg's bicycle-riding bear in Ringlings circus. The constable put his feet on the ground, removed his beehive helmet, took a slip of paper from inside it, and was apparently trying to make out what was written on the paper when Captain Scott grabbed him by the right hand and said, "My names's Scott. The stolen-bicycle department is over there in the tent by that big tree." He yelled to me to come with them and, towing the constable along, started off at a long, loping stride for the tent he had indicated. "God damn!" he shouted as he went. "Some of these boys don't know a bean from wild honey." Scott, about five feet five inches tall, made a memorable picture by the side of the constable, who was at least six feet to the brim of his helmet, about which the crown rose like the nip on the Empire State Building. I ran after them, hurdling tent ropes as best I could.

We arrived at the tent, inside of which was a double row of neat racks, occupied by bikes in all degrees of decrepitude. "The boys got to have their bicycles," Scott explained. "They don't steal them, of course, but they buy any bike that's offered for sale, and they get stuck with a lot of hot ones. They can't be bothered with that two-mile walk into town in the evening." The problem of the hot bicycle is as general among white as among colored American troops in England, where bicycle-stealing is a well-organized industry.

The mess consisted of two tables, each seating four, inside a small floor tent.

Peewee, the Umpty mess attendant, brought in a plate of chicken smothered in brown gravy. Before he set it down, he said apologetically, "Cook say he had to give ten shilling for this chicken, so he hope you gentlemen all going to help out financially if you want any."

"Where did he buy the chicken?" Dora asked.

"Well sir, it was Sergeant Williams that brought in the chicken," Peewee said, "and he didn't buy it, exactly, He run over it in a truck."

"It wasn't crushed up much for a chicken that a two-and-a-half-ton truck went over," said Brennan, evidently a detective-story fan.

"No, sir, it wasn't," Peewee conceded, with a deprecatory smile.

We ponied up a florin apiece, which Peewee collected. Suddenly Captain Scott, who had been fumbling with his fork among the gravy-shrouded remains, bellowed, "Peewee!" Peewee, who had been on his way to the cook shack, bobbed his head back inside the tent door.

"Peewee!" Scott shouted. "Where did the breast go from this chicken?"

"I expect the truck knocked it clean off into the bushes, Captain, sir," Peewee said as he pulled his head out of the tent.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

日本語研究權威書
BOOKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU
MASTER JAPANESE
By MR. and MRS. ORESTE VACCARI
COMPLETE COURSE OF
JAPANESE CONVERSATION-GRAMMAR

The most thorough publication for the study of Japanese. Best Volume for the beginner as well as the advanced student. Used as textbook in schools in Japan and universities abroad.

A feature of the book is its transliteration with Chinese characters of every Japanese example rendered in English spelling so that the student is gradually familiarized with the appearance of the language as well as with its sound.

9 X 6 inches, 538 Pages—Price, ¥12.00 (In Japan)
SUPPLEMENT 9 X 6 inches. 300 pages—Price. ¥6.00 (In Japan)

JAPANESE READERS (in four volumes)
Complete Set (1000 Pages) Yen 22.00 (In Japan) 9 X 6 inches

THE LATEST
NATIONAL LANGUAGE READERS OF JAPAN
(Book One, Two and Three in One Volume)
520 Pages 9 X 6 inches ¥7.00 (In Japan)

An Easy Method to Learn "KANJI"
COMPLETE SET OF
CHINESE JAPANESE CHARACTERS
Containing 7,000 compound words used in modern Japanese.
Price of the set, in Japan, ¥12.00

ENGLISH-JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY
Pocket Size (4 X 6 inches) Pages 500 Yen 5.00

DICTIONNAIRE FRANCAIS-JAPONAIS
POUR LA CONVERSATION
555 Pages, 15 X 11 centimetres—Prix (au Japon) ¥7.00

CORSO COMPLETO DELLA
GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE
(Edizione Italiana)
22 X 15 cm—Pag 600—Yen 15—Su carta di lusso Yen 18

SOLD BY THE PUBLISHER
O. VACCARI, Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO
AND
MARUZEN CO., LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
KYO BUN KWAN Ginza, Tokyo
MITSUKOSHI LTD. Nihonbashi, Tokyo
YOSHIKAWA BOOKSTORE Bentendori, Yokohama
FRENCH BOOKSTORE Hotel de Pekin, Peking
LIBRAIRIE FRANCAISE Avenue Joffre—Shanghai
LIBRAIRIE G. TAUPIN & Cie Hanoi
ALBERT PORTAIL Saigon
IMPRIMERIE D'EXTREME ORIENT Hanoi

Office: ... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

RELIABLE cook-amah wanted by German family in Yokohama. Please apply to Box 743, Nippon Times, Yokohama. Passed by the Yokohama Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho, No. 31)

INDUSTRIAL ART-PRODUCTS
Glass and Wooden Ware
SANWA YOKO
三和洋行
5, 4-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Tokyo, Japan. Tel.(56)8433

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku-Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki Yokohama Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, thoroughly experienced, wants position. Write Box 142, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN lady, expert shorthand-typist, English and Japanese spoken, part or full time, moderate terms. Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE accountant, capable and smart, seeks position. Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE man seeks position in legation or business firm, speaks English, German, French, capable of bookkeeping. Apply Box 140, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook with long experience and references, skilled in German cuisine. Apply Box 145, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

GERMAN lady with typewriter executes typewriting neatly. Also English-German translations done carefully. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

GAS heater (geyser) for bathroom, small writing desk and chair, baby's play pen and baby bed. Can be seen at 139-C III Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama (near Mihara Tunnel) or telephone Honkyoku 2-4714.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction Wanted

FRENCHMAN wishes to exchange conversational lessons with German and Japanese students. Apply Box 745, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

ITALIAN lessons wanted from Italian teacher in Karuizawa. Please apply to Box 2, Nippon Times, Karuizawa.

JAPANESE wants to learn English conversation once a week from well-educated Nisei or foreigner. Box 146, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS, prompt and reliable, English, French, German, Dutch, Japanese; translation work of all kinds and purposes undertaken. Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D, Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

PORTRAITS
EXPERT TECHNIQUE
ARIGA PHOTO STUDIO
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
Tel Ginza (57) 1565
NEAR SUKIYABASHI TRAM CROSSING

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943

Thai Foreign Minister's Visit

The visit of Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan to our shores by way of returning the courtesy of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki in April when he visited Thailand on a goodwill mission is an event pregnant with significance and one over which we cannot but express our deepest joy. We extend our heartiest welcome to Mr. Wichit and the members of his suite!

The visit is all the more significant as it is made at a time when the mission of Thailand as one of the completely independent nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily growing in moment. In this Thailand shares the burdens of a great destiny with Manchoukuo, China and the newly-risen Burma.

It was in May, 1941 that Thailand cast off all Anglo-American influence and took a bold step toward increasing its national prestige as a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Japan, because it was then that she regained her former territory in French Indo-China through Japan's mediation in her border dispute with the French colony. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Thailand at once concluded with us a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance and presented a joint front with us for the overthrow of the United States and Britain, the common enemies of Greater East Asia.

The alliance was strengthened in May last year by the conclusion of an arrangement for the settlement in yen of accounts between the two countries and was further promoted in June by a credit agreement. These were followed in October by a cultural agreement and in June this year by a postal and railway agreement and a telegraphic agreement. Thus Thailand and Japan have step by step established a system of perfect cooperation in military, political, economic and cultural affairs.

In the interval, in April, this year, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki visited Bangkok where he discussed and arrived at a complete understanding on steps for strengthening Thai-Japanese relations. It is still fresh in our memories that on July 4 Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo personally undertook a historic arrangement with Thailand for the inclusion in Thai territory of the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu in the northern part of the Malai peninsula and the Shan states of Ketung and Mong Pani

We appreciate the pains taken by the Wichit Mission in making the long voyage to convey to the people of Japan the sentiments of friendship and gratitude of the Thai people toward us and at the same time we are firmly convinced that their visit will contribute immensely to the tightening of our ties with Thailand.

Foreign Minister Wichit is not entirely new to our shores for he was a member of the retinue of His, Highness Varnvaidiakara Varavan who honored us with a visit in February, 1941. Mr. Wichit, therefore, gives us an impression of particular familiarity with our country. It should be pointed out on this occasion that he is a pioneer in the cause of cultural intercourse between Thailand and Japan. Several years ago a colorful Thai Ballet Troupe arrived in this country and gave performances in Tokyo and other cities of the Empire including Chosen, and also toured Manchoukuo. The dancers and musicians of the troupe, 30 or so in number, were all students of the National School of Music and Dancing at Bangkok and had been sent by no less a personage than Mr. Wichit himself. Mr. Wichit was then director of the Bureau of Fine Arts of the Thai Ministry of Education. Mr. Wichit is a versatile artist himself, composing verse and music besides writing novels. In Thailand whenever June 24, her national holiday, approaches a stately celebrative national hymn wafts over the radio. Both its words and music are the work of Mr. Wichit. In this way the Foreign Minister's cultural activities are highly representative of modern Thailand.

We are delighted to receive in our midst a statesman and artist of such accomplishments and we look forward much to the greatly enhanced friendship between the two countries, especially an intensely activated cultural interchange, so that the heart-to-heart ties between the two peoples may be drawn tighter than ever.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . . .

For the current of our spiritual life creeds and rituals are channels that may thwart or help according to their fixity or openness. When a symbol of spiritual idea becomes rigidly elaborate in its construction, it supplants the idea which it should support. In art and literature metaphors which are the symbol of our emotional preceptions excite our imagination but do not arrest it. For they never claim a monopoly of our attention; they leave open the way for the endless possibility of other metaphors. They lose their artistic value if they degenerate into fixed habits of expression. Shelley, in his poem of the Skylark, pours out images which we value because they are only a few suggestions of the immeasurableness of our enjoyment. But if, because of their fitness and beauty, a law were passed that while thinking about a skylark these images should be treated as final and no others admitted, then Shelley's poem would at once become false; for its truth is in its fluidity, in its modesty, which tacitly admits that it has not the last word.

* * *

In society, we find our places according to a certain conventional price set upon us, like toys arranged in the shop windows, according to their value. This makes us forget that we are not for sale, that the social man is not the whole man. I have known a fisherman singing, while fishing all day in the Ganges, who was pointed out to me by my boatman with awe as a man possessed by God. He is out of reach of the fluctuation of market prices, for he has found out the infinite value of the soul which the monarchs of the world have not. In history there were men who are still recognized by their eternal worth; but this recognition is not only the proof of their value. For immortality is not in its outer manifestation, and dark rays are rays all the same, though we do not see them. The figure of this fisherman comes to my mind when I think that their number is not small who with their lives sing the epic of the freedom of soul, but will never be known in history.

* * *

The world of senses in which animals live is limited. Our reason has opened the gate for our mind into the heart of the infinite. Yet this freedom of reason is but a freedom in the outer courtyard of existence. Objects of knowledge maintain an infinite distance from us who are the knowers. For knowledge is not union. Therefore the further world of freedom awaits us there where we reach truth, not through feeling it by senses or knowing it by reason, but through union of perfect sympathy. This is an emancipation difficult fully to imagine; we have but glimpses of its character. We perceive the fact of a picture by seeing it, we know about it by measuring its lines, analyzing its colors and studying the laws of harmony in its composition. But even then it is no realization of the picture, for which we want an intimate union with it immediate to ourselves.

* * *

It is hard for us to free ourselves from the grip of our acquisitions. For the pull of their gravitation is towards the center of our self. The force of perfect love acts towards the contrary direction. And this is why love gives us freedom from the weight of things. Therefore our days of joy are our days of expenditure. It is not the lightness of pressure in the outside world which we need in order to be free, but love which has the power to bear the world's weight, not only with ease, but with joy.

A Year Ago Today

August 6, 1942

Crack Japanese Naval Units on July 30 succeeded in occupying the strategic Aru Islands, and Tanimber Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. The Aru Islands are located between Australia and New Guinea and consists of two coral reefs. The Tanimber Islands are located north of the South Arafura Sea and Timorlaoet is the largest of all.

* * *

Declaring that neither Britain nor the Indian Government will tolerate threats from the people of India, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, warned the Indian people to reconsider their attitude toward Britain in a statement appearing today in the London Times.

* * *

The capture of Suichang and Sungyang, two Chungking strongholds in southwestern Chekiang, highlighted Japanese military operations in China during the past week, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today.

* * *

The Chinese peasant population in Communist-controlled areas in Western Hopeh Province are highly indignant over outrageous acts perpetrated by Chinese Communist under pretext of carrying out a reform movement of the three points of party discipline, culture and learning. In the name of the new campaign, Communist leaders in those sectors are confiscating peasants' properties and meting out severe punishments to those refusing their requests.

* * *

Reflecting anxiety over the insufficient supply of rubber in Britain and the United States, the Manchester Guardian declares that if suitable measures are not adopted, the anti-Axis nations will be confronted with an acute shortage of rubber in 1943. Unless unnecessary use of rubber is checked and old rubber reclaimed, military and transportation of the anti-Axis countries will face a serious crisis within the next 12 months, the journal adds.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIES UNDERGO COMPLETE CHANGE SINCE WAR

Economic Practises Prevailing Before 1941 Found Very Insalubrious—New Policy Inaugurated

By JIRO SAKAKIBARA
(From the Sozo)

Shanghai economy prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was so to speak, hostile economy. Needless to say, Shanghai formed the advanced base for Anglo-American investors in China, and since the outbreak of the China Affair and the European war it has been exploited by America, Britain and the Chungking regime as an important base for the execution of anti-Axis policy.

It is true that Japan has had her industrial enterprises in Shanghai and that especially since the outbreak of the China Affair, the work for economic construction has been going on under Japanese guidance in the district around Shanghai, but the Japanese enterprises accounted for only 20 per cent of the total production. Anglo-American industry with an enormous capital at its command and Chinese industry led by the Chungking regime, coupled at its command and Chinese industry led by the Chungking regime, coupled with the pursuit by the Shanghai Municipal Council of a policy centering in Anglo-American interests and the activities of various local organs operated by the Chungking regime, made Shanghai industry pronouncedly hostile to Japan.

Changes Take Place

This hostile Shanghai industry has had to undergo a complete transformation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This change was not confined to political phases only. Revolutionary changes have occurred in the economic structure and in the social organization also.

Two principal causes may be given for the transformation of Shanghai industry. One is, of course, the occurrence of the War of Greater East Asia, and the other is the Chekiang-Kiangsi military operations which were launched about the middle of May, 1942.

Shanghai is essentially a trading port. Its industry was not rooted in the economy of the Chinese Continent, but consisted largely in working up articles of Anglo-American trade with China. This trait became all the more pronounced since Shanghai was converted into an important Anglo-American base of aid for the Chungking regime, following the outbreak of the China Affair. It is believed that some 15,000,000 tons of goods a year were supplied to Chungking through Shanghai. This aid-Chiang boom expanded Shanghai industry enormously before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and numerous fly-by-night factories and companies came into existence promiscuously.

Big Profits Made

To give a few examples to show the extent of this boom, the Shanghai Dockyard Company, a British concern, whose profits stood at 600,000 yuan at the settlement of September, 1937, realized the profit of 8,000,000 yuan in September, 1941. The Anglo-American Tobacco Trust declared a dividend of some 260,000,000 yuan in September, 1941. Not a few Chinese factories paid a 20 per cent dividend a year. In the meantime, the Chinese spinning industry increased the number of spindles by 300,000. One of the abnormal features of this boom is that it was an outcome of the fall in the value of currency, and as another feature of its abnormality may be mentioned the fact that it occurred without any organic relation to Japanese occupied areas adjacent to the International Settlement.

The Chinese spinning industry in and outside the International Settlement depended, not on the raw cotton produced in the Chinese hinterland, but on Indian and American cotton, while the Chinese milling industry grinded Australian wheat instead of Chinese produce. The Anglo-American Tobacco Trust also depended chiefly on imported leaf tobacco rather than on that of Chinese production.

Was Unhealthy Influence

From these facts it may be concluded that the expansion of Shanghai industry did nothing to stimulate Chinese agricultural production, nor did it make any contribution toward the economic development of Central China Its expansion was also confined to the light industry or the manufacturing industry; it was not concerned with the heavy industry or the basic chemical industry.

The industry of Shanghai was concerned with the manufacturing of imported materials, not of materials produced in the districts around Shanghai, and the goods thus manufactured were chiefly supplied to Chungking, instead of being put on the market in Shanghai and neighboring districts.

The blitz action of the Imperial Forces on December 8, 1941, was a hard blow not only to the military power of America and Britain but to the mercenary spirit of the hostile Shanghai industry. The supply of materials from America and Britain ceased entirely and the sale of manufactures to Chungking through Hongkong or Burma became impossible. This led to the curtailment of production. In 1940, there were about 200,000 employed labor within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council, but the number of employed labor, including those in the areas adjacent to the International Settlement, is now put roughly at 130,000.

Military Control Established

The most radical change that occurred since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is the establishment of Japanese military contol over enemy factories. On March 23, 1942, the Japanese military and naval authorities in the Shanghai sector made public the guiding policy regarding the military control of enemy enterprises, both in the form of a military proclamaion and in the statement issued in the names of the chiefs of the Army and Navy Press Sections. This statement reads in part:—

"Japan is now devoted to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in fulfilment of her mission of emancipating the East Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American political and economic yoke. To this end it is necessary to mobilize economic enterprises of all kinds within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and make the best possible use of them, so as to ensure the common prosperity of all East Asiatic peoples and to safeguard the stability of defense. In Shanghai and its district, most of the important economic enterprises are under Anglo-American management, and it would be decidedly very improper to leave them to the management of British or American companies as hitherto.

"For this reason, the Japanese Army and Navy have decided to take under their control such Anglo-American enterprises as it is deemed necessary, for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, to place under Japanese management.

"It has further been decided to put under Japanese military control such Chinese enterprises, which, failing to appreciate Japan's true desire for collaboration with China, have hitherto been addicted to aid the Chiang Kai-shek regime and to obstruct Japanese economic activities by taking shelter in the internationality of the Settlement. If, however, the Chinese enterpreneurs concerned realize the mistake of their past course and show themselves ready to cooperate with Japan, the Japanese military authorities may gladly consider the release of their enterprises from Japanese military control."

150 Factories Taken Over

In accordance with the policy set forth in the above statement, about 150 factories (aggregate investments amounting to 4,000,000,000 yuan) have hitherto been placed under military control, with the mandate given to Japanese companies for management.

In this way, the Shanghai industry has been shed of its hostile character and its leadership has been assumed by Japan. This turn of events compelled Chinese enterprises to liquidate their former tendency of reliance on Britain and America. Thus, Chinese industrialists have gradually come to work for Sino-Japanese cooperation.

In the middle of May, 1942, the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Central China suddenly started action in Chekiang and Kiangsi and occupied Chinhua and other key positions in a short time. Setting apart their great strategic value, there operations had very important economic significance. Thanks to the success of these operations, an important route for smuggling goods into Chungking from Shanghai has been cut off. The firms which had been manufacturing goods for Chungking through the Chinhua route suffered a serious blow in consequence, so much so that there was fall in the market price of cotton yarn and cloth. Again, in consequence of the stoppage of all traffic as well as the mail service between Chungking and Shanghai, the exchange business between Shanghai and Chungking, which was formerly prosperous, has dwindled.

What is more important is that those Chekiang merchants who were engaged in commerce in aid of Chungking in the Chinhua district are coming back to Shanghai in consequence of the loss of their business.

It is satisfactory to note that, thanks to the return of these Chinese businessmen to Shanghai, the retrocession and adjustment of factories under military control is going on smoothly.

Shanghai is the center of the Chinese Continent and the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as it is the center of Central China. It must be endowed with new functions at once as a base for accelerating the economic independence of Central China and as a base for the supply of goods for the Southern Regions.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter III

The Anti-Climax (1922)

(Concluded)

Discussions regarding this new plan were carried on vigorously from day to day in the Alipore Central Jail. It soon appeared that in all these discussions the main contention of the opponents was that the Government of India Act, 1919, hardly left any room for useful opposition within the legislatures.

Owing to the presence of Britishers and of other members dominated by the Government, it was difficult, if not impossible, for the elected members to secure a majority either in the Indian Legislative Assembly (the Central Legislature) or in the Provincial Legislatures. Further, the Viceroy, in the case of the former and the Governors, in the case of the latter, had powers of veto and certification, whereby they could always override the decision of the legislatures. The reply to this was that even if the elected members did not have a majority, they could still keep up a continuous opposition against the Government and thereby strengthen the agitation outside the legislatures.

Second Reason for Action

Secondly, it would be possible for the elected members to secure a majority in at least some of the legislatures and if the Viceroy or the Governor set aside the decision of any legislatures, the Government would stand condemned before the bar of public opinion, both inside India and outside.

Lastly, under the existing constitution, a vote against the Ministers or their departments could not be overridden by the Governor of any province, and if the provincial legislatures voted down the salaries of Ministers, they would automatically be thrown out of office and the working of the diarchical constitution would have to be suspended.

As these discussions went on for some weeks, two parties crystallised among the political prisoners in the Alipore Jail and they proved to be the nuclei of the future "Swaraj" and "No-Change" parties.

In May 1922, the annual conference of Congressmen in Bengal, called the "Provincial Conference", was held in Chittagong. Mrs. C. R. Das was elected President of the Conference because of the gallant part she had played in last year's movement. In her presidential speech, she stated that the Congress might have to consider a change in tactics and suggested, among other things, that the policy of non-cooperation within the legislatures was worth considering. It was not difficult to guess who had inspired her speech and taking it as a feeler sent out by her husband, a storm of controversy was at once let loose all over the country.

New Enthusiasm Created

It was clear therefrom that the orthodox followers of the Mahatma would not think of any deviation from the plan that he had laid down before his arrest and that a stiff fight would take place before the new plan could be adopted by the Congress. This prospect, far from discouraging us, helped to whip up our enthusiasm. The Deshbandhu had frequent discussions with his supporters in prison and he chalked out his future line of action in great detail. Among the measures that he contemplated was the starting of daily papers in English and in the vernacular—and out of this speculation came the birth of his paper Forward, which was started in 1923 and soon attained distinction as one of the leading nationalist papers of India.

During 1922 conflicts between political prisoners and the prison authorities took place in many prisons in India. Matters came to a head in two prisons in Bengal—at Barisal and Faridpur. Political prisoners in these prisons demanded decent treatment at the hands of authorities and refused to submit to the humiliating treatment generally meted out to prisoners in Indian Jails. The authorities were stubborn and resorted to flogging, but even that could not break the backbone of the political prisoners.

Indignation Aroused

Meanwhile, intense public indignation was roused by the news of the flogging. Even the tame Bengal Legislative Council was stirred to action and within the Government itself, differences of opinion broke out. The Member in charge of Jails, Sir Abdur Rahim, disapproved flogging of political prisoners, but he could not carry the Government with him. As a protest he resigned the portfolio of Prisons which was taken up by the then Home Member of the Bengal Government, Sir Hugh Stephenson.

Towards the end of September 1922, there were unexpected floods in the northern districts of Bengal. Though floods and famines are of frequent occurrence in the India of today, the floods of 1922 were of an unprecedented magnitude. Four large districts of Bengal were affected, crops were destroyed, houses washed away and cattle killed. As a result of the floods, there were several cases of death also.

Relief Given

The whole countryside was one vast expanse of water. The Congress organizations throughout the province promptly responded to the appeal for relief and I was among the first batch to arrive at the flooded area for the purpose of organizing relief. Thanks to the efforts of Sir P. C. Roy, the famous chemist and the President of the Relief Committee and to the generosity of the public, a fund of more than 400,000 rupees was raised, besides large contributions in cloth, foodstuffs and fodder (for the cattle). On this occasion the Government of Bengal contributed a sum of 20,000 rupees and in justifying the niggardliness of the Government, the Maharaja of Burdwan, a member of the Governor's Executive Council, stated that the Government was not a charitable institution.

The relief operations conducted by the public, without any aid from the Government were so successful that they added greatly to the prestige of the Congress, whose members were largely responsible for them.

Two Important Events

Between August and December two other noteworthy events took place. The first was the meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Lahore, which was presided over by Deshbandhu Das. In his presidential speech he made a striking declaration to the effect that the Swaraj he was striving to win was not for a section of the people—but for the masses who comprised 98 per cent of the population. Before and after this meeting, he always took a keen interest in the trade union movement.

The other event was the meeting of the Young Men's Conference in Calcutta which was the precursor of the youth movement in the province. This Conference revealed the desire on the part of the youth to have a movement and an organization of their own, quite apart from the Indian National Congress.

Congress Meets

Towards the end of November, a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held in Calcutta at which there was a trial of strength between the supporters of Deshbandhu and of the Mahatma. This was a prelude to the annual session of the Congress. In the last week of December in an atmosphere tense with excitement the plenary session of the Indian National Congress assembled at Gaya. According to preliminary forecasts, Mr. Das's plan was likely to be defeated. But no one could tell at the time how the voting would go. It was clear, however, that Mr. Das would have influential support from all the provinces, especially from Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and Maharashtra (part of Bombay Presidency).

After stormy debates in the Subjects Committee, the matter came up for voting before the open session of the Congress. Srinivasa Iengar, a prominent leader from Madras, who was the leader of the Madras Bar and had resigned the post of Advocate-General of Madras, moved an amendment to the effect that representatives of the Congress should contest the elections but should not participate in the work inside the legislatures. On this amendment the principal voting took place and resulted in a big majority for the supporters of the Mahatma. Great was their enthusiasm and the hero of the day was the Madras leader, Mr. Rajagopalachari, who stood up before the Congress as the apostle of Gandhiism.

Swaraj Party Formed

The position of Mr. Das became rather anomalous. He was the President of the Congress, but the plan he advocated had been rejected. To settle his future course of action, he summoned a meeting of his supporters. It was decided that he should resign the presidentship of the Congress and organize his party under the name of the "Swaraj Party."

The next day when the All-India Congress Committee met for the purpose of laying down the program of work for the next year, that is 1923, Pandit Motilal Nehru stood up to make an announcement about the formation of the Swaraj-Party. The announcement came as an unexpected blow and cast a shadow on the jubilant faces of the Mahatma's supporters. Most of the outstanding intellectuals were on the side of the Deshbandhu and there was no doubt that without them, the Congress would lose much of its strength and importance. The announcement first made by Pandit Motilal Nehru was confirmed when Mr. Das in winding up the deliberations, submitted his resignation of the office of president, since he desired to work in opposition to the official resolutions, with the object of persuading the country to accept his plan of work.

The supporters of Gandhiji left Gaya satisfied at their victory but not happy, because of the split that had taken place The Swarajists parted with a sense of defeat, but with the determination to fight and win,

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

Mitsukuni was a well-preserved man for his age (62), armed with powerful physical as well as mental vigor, of which he gave a dramatic illustration on the eve of his departure for Mito by "executing" with his own hand one Fujii Mondayu, a skilled "No" dancer in his service. It was the only bloody act he was known to have performed in his life, over the cause of which an insoluble mystery hangs to this day. Some historians think that Mondayu was the author, or one of the authors, of a dastardly conspiracy to "blow up the House of Mito from inside" in collusion with Yanagisawa, the Shogun's favorite Minister, and that by this timely and heroic intervention Mitsukuni had effectually nipped in the bud what might have proved a catastrophic outbreak involving the honor not only of his House but that of quarters higher still.

In December, 1690, or two months after he had accepted the Shogunal advice, he left for Mito. In the following year he built a small hut on a hillock at Ota-machi on the outskirts of the city, about 15 miles from the site of the castle, and calling it Seizan-so (House on Western Hill), made it his permanent home in retirement. "Seizan," it may be remembered, is the name of the place in China where his idolized heroes, Hakui and Shukusei, had ended their martyred lives; and Mitsukuni now called himself occupant of Seizan-so, while others referred to him as "Seizan-Ko"—Prince of Western Hill.

Komon Sama

But he soon acquired another name. Immediately after his retirement the Shogunate informed him that he had been honored with the title of Chunagon, which before and after his time became the customary court rank granted to the head of the Mito fief. Mitsukuni evidently felt that it would have been kind if it were given earlier but that now he was an inkyo (retired man) he had no use for it. So he declined the proferred honor. His sentiment about it, real or feigned, was expressed in the following oft-quoted but somewhat enigmatic tanka.

> "'Tis hard for old men to scale the heights of rank aloft;
> "Easier far they'll find it, to swell in the humble value below."

There was, of course, no refusing the honor granted him under the august name, and thereafter Mitsukuni acquired the surname of "Komon" (Yellow Gate) which was the Chinese equivalent of Japanese Chunagon rank, "yellow" being the royal color in old China as "purple" was in ancient Greece.

It had been the Shogunate's intention to "bury him alive" by causing him to retire with his "semi-posthumous" rank, such was the perversity of fate that Mitsukuni as inkyo soon came to be more talked about, if possible, than ever before. "Komon of Mito" became a national proverb, and so it is to this day. Mitsukuni has annexed "Komon," as the priest Kobo "Daishi" and Hideyoshi "Taiko." Among the masses today he is better known as Komon than by any other name or title.

Tomb of Nanko

A free lancer, relieved from active duties of daimyo of Mito, Mitsukuni now devoted himself wholeheartedly to his culture work. His time was divided between poring over books and revising the papers constantly submitted by the Shoko-kan scholars, and in keeping the congenial company of his new neighbors and friends—farmers, tradesmen bonzes and Shinto functionaries of humbler order.

In 1670 when he was 70 he had the Shoko-kan moved to Mito that he might be in closer touch with the scholars, and from that time onward the historical compilation was carried on both in Yedo and Mito. Since his retirement therefore his literary work made a more marked progress than before. But by far the most significant work of Mitsukuni during his retirement days was the erection in 1692 of the famous monument of Nanko (Kusunoki Masashige) in the ground of the present Nanko Shrine of Kobe.

A long story might be written about the circumstances attending this epochal event, but here let it suffice that only a man of such privileged power and prestige as Mitsukuni alone could have dared to carry out this scheme without involving its author in instantaneous disgrace, for at that date the quality of Nanko as "loyal subject" was not universally acknowledged and the Shogunate was so extremely touchy about anything concerning the subject of loyalty to the Throne; and that this act of Mitsukuni, together with his vindication of the legitimacy of the so-called "Southern dynasty" in the Dai Nihon-shi might be numbered among the foundation-stones of Mito Learning.

Mitsukuni's mode of living in his retirement was of the simplest na-

(Continued on Page 3)

Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

No. 15,935 TOKYO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

AS SUCCESSOR to Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, now in Tokyo, Dr. Ernst Woermann arrived in Nanking on August 3 to assume his post as Reichambassador to China. Shown is the new envoy being greeted by members of the Reichembassy at Nanking.

Tojo Reiterates Japan's Aims in Reply To Chang's Message Hailing New Burma

In reply to a telegraphic message received on Thursday from Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo felicitating Burma's independence, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo cabled acknowledgement the same day reaffirming Japan's unflinching determination to fight the war to the bitter end in collaboration with its allies in Asia and Europe.

Premier Chang's message is learned to have been as follows:

"It is a matter for genuine congratulation that, with Japan's generous support, Burma has attained freedom thus further consolidating the foundation upon which the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity stands.

"The people of Manchoukuo, officials and civilians alike, cannot but pay profound respect to Japan for realizing its lofty ethical principles, and are determined to maintain close collaboration with new Burma and forge ahead toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia under Japan's guidance."

Prime Minister Tojo's reply to the Manchoukuo leader was to the following effect:

"I express my profound thanks for the courteous message Your Excellency has sent me in connection with Burma's independence. I am resolved to strengthen further Japan's ties of collaboration with Manchoukuo and other allied nations in Greater East Asia as well as with its Allies in Europe and forge ahead toward the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers and the creation of an ethical New Order. I pray for Your Excellency's health."

Press Comments

Friday, August 6

ASAHI—Italy Stands Firm; Economic War on Argentina
YOMIURI-HOCHI—U.S. Coercion

Italy Stands Firm

ASAHI—As reported by this paper the Popolo di Roma dated August 3 published the seven-article peace terms said to have been proposed by the Anglo-American camp to the Italian Government. There can be no question as to the authenticity of the expose carried in this influential Italian paper inasmuch as an article of such importance could not have been printed without the strictest censorship, with the country under martial law.

The terms, according to the dispatch, are pure truce terms rather than peace terms and are designed to impose unconditional surrender on Italy.

The United States and Britain apparently are demanding that Italian land, sea and air forces should cease action and stop cooperating with the Germans at once. Italians abroad, especially those occupying France, should be withdrawn. An anti-Axis government should be set up in Italy. Such a course, naturally, would not only place Italy at the mercy of the United States and Britain but would endanger the security of its ally Germany, so that the other allies of Germany can hardly countenance it. This is quite clear without citing Article 5 of the Italo-German Alliance Treaty of May, 1939 regarding armistice or peace. So long as the new Italian Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio aims at maintenance of Italian independence and defense of the fatherland it is not likely to lend ear to the siren calls of the United States or Britain.

Among European or American belligerents or neutrals there are some countries which are indulging in deliberate or reckless surmises regarding the situation confronting Italy, but for our part we have only to place our trust in the patriotism of the Italian Government and people and pray that the Italian army and navy and the people behind the lines will fight through to the end.

It is not sufficient, of course, for us merely to send words of encouragement to our ally Italy; we must undertake to continue our struggle with redoubled energy in the spirit of unfailing victory. The gallant actions of our fighting men at Munda on New Georgia and on the waters and in the air in that area are reassuring examples for us behind the lines.

Economic War on Argentina

ASAHI—The United States, as is usual, is interfering in the domestic politics of another country. It is resorting to its notorious dollar diplomacy in order to make another country do its bidding. It has again exposed to view its policy of violence through non-violent means. For the cancellatin of export licenses to Argentina and the demand to neutrals not to give shelter to refugees from Axis countries are nothing but violence disguised in non-violent garb.

The United States, of course, expects Argentina to yield to its demand that it should sever relations with Axis nations, America has undertaken this fresh means of coercion because the political change in Argentina of early June this year has not resulted in developments it expected. The cancellation of export licenses suggests a complete severance of economic relations with Argentina and in this sense it signifies the failure of its threatening policy since June. Also the stout opposition expressed by the peoples of neutral countries against interference in their affairs by the United States apropos of the Axis refugees has shown the United States that its popularity is not so "hot" as it has self-conceitedly pretended.

What the United States has never ceased condemning since the Manchurian Incident is the exercise of force as a means of prosecuting national policy. It is because of this that the United States refused to recognize Manchoukuo. It is not at all strange, however, in a United States which has for many years scrapped the anti-lynching act, considering it only just that Negroes should be lynched, there should prevail the illusion that any violence committed by the United States is not violence. If the United States ever had a shred of conscience that made it admit that economic blockade is a form of violence then the War of Greater East Asia would not have broken out.

The party that has been trussed up, however, will soon begin to feel it. The anti-Axis unity of the so-called pan-American republics is based on this simple consideration. It is ironical that the country to hold out against the threats of the

(Continued on Page 2)

200 WARSHIPS, 2,885 PLANES IS ONE YEAR ENEMY WAR TOLL IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SECTOR

The composite war results achieved in the Southwest Pacific areas as compiled by the Yomiuri-Hochi on the basis of the announcements issued by the Imperial Headquarters from the first Solomons Battle on August 7 last year to August 6 this year include 200 enemy warships (not including many landing boats) and 125 transports sunk or damaged and 2,885 airplanes destroyed.

Our side suffered 20 warships sunk, 30 warships damaged either seriously or lightly, 40 transports sunk and some 700 airplanes, either self-blasted, not returned or damaged seriously or lightly. The ratio of the enemy's and our losses is about 4 to 1 in our favor.

The categorical losses of the enemy in detail follow:

1. Warships:

	Sunk	Damaged	Total
Battleships	6	4	10
Aircraft carriers	4	4	8
Cruisers	44	9	53
Destroyers	37	20	57
Submarines	40	5	45
Special service ships	1	0	1
Mine sweepers	1	1	2
Torpedo boats	14	1	15
Patrol vessels	4	1	5
Unidentified types	1	3	4
Total	152	48	200

Note:—In addition to the foregoing vessels, many boats for landing purposes were either sunk or damaged. The war results respecting submarines were included in the calculation although the area is unknown.

2. Vessels:

Sunk	Damaged	Total
107	18	125

3. Airplanes

Shot down	Damaged	Total
2,580	305	2,885

U.S. Rendova Bases Raided by Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced at noon today that Japanese planes again attacked American positions on Rendova Island this morning, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

WAR BRIEFS

Black Sea Results Given

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—German military authorities announced the war results scored by Axis fleets in Black Sea waters since the start of their naval operations there as follows:

Enemy vessels sunk by the Reich Navy:

Merchantmen	**108,400 tons**
Warship, "Moscow 1"	
Torpedo-boats	**4**
Gun-boat	**1**
Submarine	**1**
Patrol-boats	**3**
Armed patrol-boats	**2**

Ships Sunk by the Italian Navy:

Destroyer	**1**
Submarines	**4**
Patrol-boat	**1**
Landing barges	**2**

Ships sunk by the Rumanian Navy:

Torpedo-boat	**1**
Submarine	**1**

'Formidable' Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—The British aircraft-carrier severely damaged by German torpedo-planes on July 31 which had previously been announced as "Illustrious" has been ascertained to be the "Formidable" of 23,000 tons.

The same aircraft-carrier landed 14 dead on Malta Island and 30 wounded at Gibraltar.

Luftwaffe Active

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—Regarding the war results gained by the Luftwaffe on the Eastern Front, German military authorities on Thursday announced as follows:

During the air battles fought on Wednesday alone, German air forces shot down 168 Soviet planes, while the Germans lost only seven.

In the Isyum sector and also in the northwestern Bielgorod zone, German planes destroyed 95 Soviet tanks and set ablaze six fuel depots, in addition to destroying artillery positions.

Other units of the German air force also bombed and inflicted heavy damage on commissary lines behind the enemy positions.

Tojo Back in Tokyo

Domei

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo yesterday afternoon at 4:00 p.m. from his inspection trip of conditions in the Nagoya district. He immediately entered his official residence and summoning Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, listened to reports on what had transpired during his absence.

GERMANS QUIT CATANIA, OREL

Enemy Plan Foiled In Sicily Action--Withdrawals Smooth

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—German units on Sicily withdrew on August 5 from Catania City in the eastern part of the island. This withdrawal was done very cleverly, completely frustrating British strategy.

With the intention of abandoning Catania at an early stage, the German forces transferred their main strength to the rear of the city, with only a small number of troops stationed at the foremost front.

Mistaking this small unit for the principal force, the British army planned to assume offensive operations against Catania. Meanwhile, German units withdrew from that sector without sustaining any loss.

Now German forces are entrenched strongly in the area north of the city and will be able to offer stout resistance against any attack.

Catania Occupied

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—The anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa announced that Catania on the eastern coast of Sicily was occupied this morning by the British 8th Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, according to dispatches from Algiers.

Orel Also Abandoned

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—German military authorities announced that German forces on the Eastern Front were withdrawn from Orel on the night of August 4.

Strategic Objective Achieved

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—Regarding withdrawal of German forces from Orel, German military authorities issued the following announcement

(Continued on Page 2)

THAILAND'S RECOGNITION OF MANCHOUKUO FETED

Envoy Vira Calls on Li On 2nd Anniversary

Domei

HSINKING, August 5.—On the second anniversary today of Thailand's recognition of Manchoukuo, Major-General Vira Virayodha, the Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, called on Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng this morning to offer his felicitations for the occasion. In reciprocation of the Thai Minister's visit, Foreign Minister Li Shao-ken, in a Manchoukuo-Thailand exchange radio broadcast at night, addressed himself to the people of Thailand and declared that Manchoukuo was firmly determined to prosecute the war to the final victory in collaboration with Thailand.

Visitors Reach Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 5.—Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, arrived here at 8:10 p.m. today, and were greeted by many prominent officials and civilians of Manchoukuo. The Thai visitors registered at the Yamato Hotel.

LATEST DEFEAT WEAKENS UNITY IN CHIANG ARMY

Enemy Front Lines Seen Disintegrating As Strifes Break Out

Domei

PEKING, August 4.—Chungking forces in North China, which had been dealt a heavy blow in the 1943 Spring Taihang operation, have fallen into dire confusion as a result of the recent Summer Operation in the same sector. Not only have they lost their bases but the remnants of the 27th Army under General Liu Hsin, which had been hiding in the mountainous region on the Shansi-Honan border, have been totally crushed as the Imperial Japanese Army again showed its great might.

The two operations have also caused panic among the Chungking forces on the southern bank of the Yellow River, which are in constant fear of a Japanese offensive, and officers in the forces of the 1st Battle Sector under General Chiang Ting-wen, and the 8th Battle Sector under General Chu Hsiao-liang, are getting mixed up in internal strife.

Enemy Lines Crumbling

According to Chungking officers who were made prisoners in the recent operation, the enemy lines have become extremely weak, and are crumbling internally. Front line troops had been fuming at the way General Chiang Ting-wen kept from sending a single man to reinforce the heavy losses they suffered in the Spring Operation. This ill feeling toward General Chiang, has been furthered by his atrocious defeat in the Summer Operation. It is considered that his responsibility in the defeat cannot possibly escape being called to the attention of the Chungking War Council, and he will probably meet the same fate as the former commander of the 1st Battle Sector, General Wei Li-huang.

Tang Monopolizing Supplies

Tang En-pai, vice commander in the 1st Battle Sector, is said to be taking advantage of his commander's failures, and is monopolizing ammunition supplies to reinforce his own forces, thus falling into serious enmity with General Chiang Ting-wen. Chiang Ting-wen

(Continued on Page 2)

N. China Picks Leader For Anti-Red Activity

Domei

PEKING, August 5.—With a view to accelerating anti-Communist activities in North China, the North China Political Council has decided to establish a post of permanent chairman for the anti-Communist Commission of North China it was learned today.

Lieutenant-General Jung Chin, member of the National Government Military Affair Committee and anti-Communist Commission, has been appointed the first chairman, it is disclosed.

Yankee War Leaders Get Excited As Output Snarled by Optimism

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 4.—The American Government is trying its best to dash cold water on the excessive optimism of the people, who consider that the war will come to an end soon in view of the situation in the Mediterranean area. This attitude is unconsciously affecting America's war industry as borne out by the recent decrease in production figures.

The American public's optimism regarding the war outcome has swollen to such a degree that the press, reflecting the popular attitude, has expressed hopeful, optimistic views. The New York World Telegraph dug out from its files, and reprinted with due prominence, an address delivered by President Roosevelt in January of this year, wherein he bombastically stated that the war will end this year or next.

Then again, Roosevelt's right-hand man, former Postmaster-General James Farley, in a speech delivered in Portland, Oregon, declares in a very fantastic flight of reasoning that "As America's actual fighting strength makes tremendous increases, the reserve power of Axis nations, on the other hand, will tend to decrease. The war might be ended by Christmas."

Apprehensive of the effects on the production front of such attitude the American Government has undertaken to propagandize the possibilities of prolonged war as initial counter-measures. Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, declared on July 2 that the war would last for another six years. Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox emphatically stated that it was a criminal act to entertain hopes of an early termination of the war.

Lieutenant-General Berton G. Sommerville, Chief of Supply Service, declares:

"If 50 trucks and 200 engines, scheduled for production this month, are not completed within the specified time it is an easy matter to say that they can be, produced the following month. But in warfare, what is lost today cannot be replaced tomorrow."

Although the American Government frowns on an excess of optimism an excess of pessimistic gloom would lower the fighting spirit of the Americans. Hence Roosevelt and his henchmen are placed between the devil and the deep sea.

A FORMAL CALL was made by Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry, yesterday morning.

SETTLED PRICES DUE IN SHANGHAI

National Government To Shortly Enforce New Basic Measure

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 5.—As one of the first measures to be adopted in Shanghai following its recent retrocession, the National Government of China is expected to put into effect shortly a fundamental measure for the control of prices.

Such measures as the fixing of prices of cardinal commodities, prohibition of price raising, punishing of hoarders and prohibition of loaning funds for purposes of speculation which have been hitherto adopted in Shanghai have not proved fully satisfactory. Consequently, it is believed that a fundamental measure under consideration is the rational purchasing and distribution of vital commodities.

Fortunately, the basic conditions necessary for such a fundamental measure are already existent with adjustment of machinery of the National Commercial Control Association.

Turkey Busily Confers On Anti-Axis Demand

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 5.—The Turkish Government has been showing considerable activity in contacting diplomatic representatives of various countries since presentation of the demand by anti-Axis nations that neutral European countries refuse protection to political refugees.

Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu conferred with the Italian Charge d'Affaires yesterday in Ankara. Today the Foreign Minister arrived in Istanbul and held a conference, lasting over several hours, with the German Ambassador to Turkey Baron Franz von Papen, who is at present at his summer resort in Therapia near the Straits of Bosporus.

Nippon Air Activities In China Ail Stimson

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of War, bewails the activities of the Japanese air units, relentlessly carrying on their bombing attacks on American air bases in China with the aim of annihilating the American air forces stationed in that territory, according to Washington reports. In a press interview today, Stimson said: "The Japanese air units have renewed their offensives in China and are repeatedly bombing the American air bases. Considerable damage and a large number of casualties have been suffered."

NEWS FLASH

Reich Recognizes Burma

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, in a telegraphic message to the Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, today, formally extended German recognition of the establishment of Burmese independence. At the same time, he expressed heartfelt wishes of the German people for future healthy development of the new-born nation.

Withdrawal Is Denied

Domei

ROME, August 5.—The Stefani News Agency today denied as utterly false the anti-Axis propaganda that Italian forces had been withdrawn from the Balkan peninsula.

Italian Cabinet Meets

Domei

ROME, August 5.—The Italian Government held a Cabinet meeting at 5:00 p.m. today, presided over by Premier Marshal Pietro, Badoglio, to confer on important measures.

Plane Workers Walk Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—About 20,000 employes of three aircraft plants in Montreal went on a strike on Tuesday, according information from Ottawa.

British Miners Also Strike

Domei

LISBON, August 5.—A strike has broken out in a Yorkshire coal mine, according to reports reaching here from London. Two hundred coal miners simultaneously laid off from their jobs on July 31.

Flood Inundates India

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 4.—A serious flood occurred in Rajputana Province in northwestern India, reports from Bombay reveal. Damages in the central part of the Province were especially severe with more than 1,000 people drowned at a town 60 kilometers south of Ajmer.

Soviets Lose 123 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—German forces, during Wednesday's battles on the Eastern Front, destroyed 123 Soviet tanks, according to an announcement made by the German military authorities.

NEW COLOR WAR HITS NEW YORK; 5 DEAD IN CLASH

More Than 500 Hurt, $5,000,000 Damages Caused by Outbreak

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—Although the American authorities announced on August 2 that the negro disturbances that broke out in Harlem, New York, on August 1 had been subdued, Reuter reports indicated that order had not been fully restored. Special police forces were mobilized to patrol the district and it was only today that normal conditions were restored with the lifting of the emergency patrol and permission given for the opening of bars and amusement facilities.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 4.—In another "color war" that broke out in the United States, this time in the Harlem Negro quarters of New York on August 1, five persons were killed, more than 500 injured and damages estimated at $5,000,000 were caused, according to a dispatch received here from New York today.

The riot, which followed the Detroit outbreak after only a short interval, lasted from the night of August 1 until morning of the following day before it was quelled by the police. According to later information received here, a white patrolman was in the act of arresting a Negro woman for an offense against public morals when a Negro soldier interfered. The policeman shot the soldier dead and the Negro mob that had gathered gave vent to their resentment and a free-for-all ensued.

Serious U.S. Problem

The Negro question is one of the most serious defects of the American social system but the authorities claim that the present outbreak was not caused by racial antagonism.

According to the New York World for August 4, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York made the following statement on the affair:

"Thanks to the prompt measures taken by the police and state authorities, the Harlem riot was put down by Monday but the tragedy and shame of the affair cannot be wiped out so easily. It is a tragedy because five human lives were lost, hundreds of injuries caused and millions of dollars of property destroyed. The riot was not planned or engineered by any white or Negro leader and there was no motive of vengeance behind it. It just happened. It is this that makes it so sad."

In its editorial, the New York World explained the nature of the disturbance as follows:

Race Hatred Admitted

"In the Detroit riot of the other

(Continued on Page 2)

WOERMANN REAFFIRMS SOLID REICH-JAPAN TIES

Envoy to Nanking Sees Unchanged Relations

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—Dr. Ernst von Woermann, new German Ambassador to China, pointed to two immutable elements in the present world situation: inflexible relationship between Japan and Germany, and unshakable will of Germans to see the European War through, in a press interview with Japanese and Chinese reporters here this afternoon.

"Whatever may happen, relations between Japan and Germany will remain unchanged," declared the German Ambassador.

He further stated, "Although some are inclined to believe that Germany is suffering from a shortage of supplies, I can honestly vouch, that Germany has ample supplies and a firm system of distribution which has been tried and tested by numerous experiences in the past."

Ambassador Woermann had presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei earlier in the day.

Shigemitsu, Arsene-Henry Confer

Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo, called on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu at his official residence at 11 a.m. yesterday to hold conversations lasting an hour.

BURMA SEEKING FIRM ECONOMY

Program for Future Told by Thein Maung In Special Article

For new Burma, which has just made a triumphant start as an independent nation in the midst of this world-wide turmoil, success or failure in the establishment of its economic foundation is an important key to the future growth of the new State.

Dr. Thein Maung, Finance Minister of the Burmese Government, who has just been named as the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan, has contributed an article entitled "The Present and Future of Burma's Economy" to the Yomiuri-Hochi, in which he expresses his ideas on the reorganization problem of Burmese industry, according to a special dispatch to the same paper from Rangoon dated August 5.

His article can be summarized as follows:

"Burma is an agricultural country, and 66 per cent of all the laborers are engaged in farming. During the past 17 years under British domination, fairly large areas of land have been cultivated, but the welfare and happiness of the Burmese people has been totally ignored due to British imperialistic policy. Conflicts between towns and villages, between industry and agriculture, and between capitalists and laborers have been on a steady increase.

Industrial Reshuffle Needed

"However, Britain was forced to retreat from Burma, and Burma has attained her long-sought independence as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. One of the most important duties imposed on this new State should be the establishment of a new economic system through the reorganization of the unbalanced state of agriculture and industry, so that Burma can contribute to the speedy termination of the War of Greater East Asia. To develop industry, a country needs five indispensable factors, namely, man, money, article, market and motive power. Fortunately, however, Burma possesses all of these things.

"Burma has rich natural resources, and also has sufficient funds to carry on various enterprises. As regards market, she has a large hidden market in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Speaking of motive power, Burma can utilize the big rivers and waterfalls in the country. Perhaps the most difficult issue for Burma's industrialization is the shortage of industrial experts and trained workmen, but even this is not so difficult to overcome.

"Needless to say, the most important agricultural product of Burma is rice. Besides this, Burma produces such things as hemp, peanuts, cotton and beans. She is also rich in forestry products, and a great future is expected also in the production of rubber and oil. Concerning mineral products, Burma yields a fairly large amount of tin and tungsten.

Earnest Efforts Made

"At the time when Burma established her agricultural laws, the the authorities placed importance on self-sufficiency and also on the securing of rice for wartime. The Burmese Government is striving hard to check unscrupulous rise in commodity prices, to encourage increased production, and to improve the quality of cotton which is making utmost efforts toward the development of salt industry which is vital for Burma.

"The Government is also contemplating an adjustment between modern industry and the existing agricultural industry, characteristic of Burma, by inviting experts from Japan. There are many improvements to be made, but what Burma aims at is to develop agricultural industry into a large-scale project. By doing this, Burma will not only be able to establish her own autonomous economy but also be able to contribute to the prosperity of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

New Color War Hits New York; 5 Dead in Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

day, a gang of white rowdies deliberately harmed Negroes from racial enmity but this time it began as a totally unexpected fight between a Harlem Negro and a white policeman and developed into scattered wrecking activities. Whatever the cause of such an unfortunate incident, it is liable to aggravate the prejudices that exist between our white and Negro citizens. It is up to the Americans to eliminate the basic cause of such friction."

The Philadelphia Inquirer comments in the same vein, purporting to show that it was not an organized manifestation of racial hatred:

"In the Harlem riot the police promptly took matters in hand and the shameful retaliatory assaults that took place in Detroit were not repeated. In order to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, it is necessary to reinforce the Negro police force in colored quarters so that there will be no misunderstanding."

The remark, however, is considered a tacit admission that there is a deep-seated racial antagonism between the white and Negro elements of American society that nothing can settle.

Sweden Will Cancel Passage for Germans Returning on Leave

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 5.—The Swedish Government, after consultation with the German Government, has decided to cancel permits for passage through Swedish territory to German officers and men stationed in Norway returning home on leave as well as for the transportation of war supplies for Reich forces, from August 15, the Swedish Foreign Office announced today. The decision, however, does not affect the passage and transportation of ordinary passengers and goods, and ambulance trains will be treated in accordance with the stipulations of the Hague Treaty.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

United States longest is Argentina which is supplying enormous quantities of foodstuff to the United States. Besides the four freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt, a fifth freedom will come to be pointed out—the freedom to serve the United States.

The diplomatic history of the United States, indeed, has been a history of interference in the domestic politics of other countries. It has now developed into a policy to enslave the rest of the world. How can the Americans who detest the term "dictator" explain the fact that their Government is dictating to other sovereign nations?

The question is why the United States must have its own way even by exercise of violence. It is obvious that Argentina is in no position to trade with Axis countries and can do no harm to the Anglo-Saxon camp in this respect. That despite this patent fact the United States, not satisfied with the neutrality of Argentina and its policy of passive cooperation with the United States, should be pressing on Argentina to abandon its neutrality, indicates the extent of its fretful impatience. This over-eagerness to secure some results whether on the field or in nerve warfare is one of the most conspicuous things about the enemy camp. It reflects the complicated and disrupted state of internal politics in the United States.

U.S. Coercion

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The United States has cancelled the licenses granted 16,000 American exporters for exporting goods to Argentina, by way of exerting economic pressure on the South American republic. It is quite clear that the object of the United States is to coerce the sole remaining neutral in the Western Hemisphere to join the war.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States has strengthened its policy of imperialistic exploitation in Latin America and has succeeded in mobilizing all but one for its war aims. It has turned the Latin American countries into so many suppliers of industrial raw materials and foodstuff. On the other hand, having concentrated all its industrial capacities on munitions, it has suffered a marked decline in the production of export goods. Since April 30 it has been imposing a maximum price system on export articles in order to restrict exports to Latin America. This selfish measure could not but cause a severe shock to the Latin American countries. Especially has Argentina become incensed against the United States, inasmuch as it had been dissatisfied with the unfair dealing of American exporters who demand payment in advance without delivery guarantees and it has come to discuss retaliatory steps.

But Argentina has shown patience and has refrained from taking any step that might irritate the United States. Realizing that export restrictions were not enough to shake the diplomatic autonomy of Argentina, Washington has resorted to the present measure of virtual economic blockade.

Such a step on the part of the United States, however, will only result in exhausting the patience of Argentina and increasing the antipathy of its people toward the United States. It will only alienate the feelings of Latin America from the United States, for none of the Central or South American nations now participating in the war have entered willingly but have been coerced into declaring war against the Axis nations by the United States, so that their sympathies will naturally go out to Argentina.

REICH REVEALS WAR PROGRESS

Hitler Headquarters Bares Situation on All European Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, August 5.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced as follows at noon today:

Eastern front:

Powerful Soviet infantry units operating on the Mius River Front launched severe counter-attacks yesterday against the new German positions north of Kuibishevo but their offensives all proved abortive.

Also, in the middle Donetz area, the Red Army attempted an offensive only to experience a failure. In the Bielgorod area, severe fighting is now in progress.

Reich forces last night completed the deployment from the city of Orel in order to shorten the front line at the Orel bend. In the evacuation move, the Germans had previously sent all materials to the rear according to established plans and completely destroyed important military establishments.

South of Lake Ladoga, Soviet forces launched severe attacks but the German defenders successfully frustrated them.

The Wehrmacht destroyed a total of 123 Soviet tanks yesterday.

The Luftwaffe carried out ferocious raids on enemy troops in the Bielgorod, Orel and other sectors. In aerial combats yesterday, the German air force shot down 161 Soviet aircraft. Losses on the side of the Luftwaffe included seven planes that have not returned.

Hungarian troops scored brilliant war results during the last several weeks in the course of their mopping-up operations against Soviet Partisan troops.

Sicily front:

1. American forces attempted to penetrate into the central district but were frustrated in their operations by the fierce resistance of the German forces. Much loss was inflicted on the American forces.

2. Powerful formations of German air units raided Palermo. Harbor facilities were subjected to direct hits of a large number of bombs. The result scored against ships were: Sunk; two merchantmen (total 13,000 tons and one destroyer. Heavily damaged: one light cruiser, three destroyers and eight freighters.

3. Enemy planes downed in Sicily and along the coast of Italy number 33.

Western front:

1. Several enemy planes made their appearance over German territory on the night of August 4 and dropped a small number of bombs. The damage inflicted was very slight.

2. Naval units and naval antiaircraft corps shot down 10 enemy planes along the coasts of Western Europe.

3. A fleet of German speed boats sank on the night of August 4 one British mine layer off the eastern coast of the British mainland.

Many Filipinos Apply For Training as Police

Domei

CEBU, August 5.—Reflecting the enthusiasm of Filipinos for construction of a new Philippines, entrance applications into the 6th Class of the Cebu Policemen Training Camp, starting from tomorrow, have far exceeded the required number of 450.

In view of the urgent necessity of increasing the number of policemen, upon whom rests responsibility of establishing peace and order, the number of men admitted to the Cebu Policemen Training Camp had been increased to 450.

U.S. Gives Up Wood Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 5.—In view of the shortage of metal for aircraft construction, the American Government had launched on large-scale wooden airplane construction plans and had already given contracts to two large aircraft manufacturing companies. However, this propject has been abandoned in face of the recent acute shortage of lumber, according to Washington dispatches.

It is reported that with the cancellation of old contracts, new orders have been given for transport planes built with metal. Under the circumstances only a small number of wooden planes have seen construction so far.

PORCELAIN AND GLASS WARE
SEITO SHOKAI
CLOSED ON MONDAYS
3, 3chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Nihombashi 25-0410, 0891, 0892

Respect for Native Customs, Traditions Seen Policy of Indo-China Government

Domei

SAIGON, August 5.—An indication of the increasing respect being paid by the Government-General of French Indo-China to the customs and traditions of native inhabitants within the colony is shown in the recently promulgated decree providing for the establishment of a judicial system for the Mois race inhabiting the border region of eastern Cochin-China and Annam.

The decree provides that all disputes among the people of the Mois race in this area shall be tried and settled in accordance with the common law of the race. The judiciary will consist of three departments, namely, village, district and provincial courts.

Disputes among the people of the Mois race will, first of all be mediated by the village head in the village court which is the common law of the race. If the mediation fails there, the case will be brought up to the district court and to the provincial court if final decision is necessary.

Indian Legislature To Meet for 2 Days

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 5.—The Indian Legislative Assembly is scheduled to meet for two consecutive days, August 9 and 10, in concert with the National Defense Committee, to discuss political as well as foodstuff problems in connection with the stabilization of the wartime structure. However, the agenda for the session is kept a secret.

The National Defense Committee meeting is scheduled to convene simultaneously in Madras Province on August 9, the fact evidently attesting to the tenacious designs of the British Government to launch counter-offensives against Burma with the close of the rainy season, according to dispatches from New Delhi.

Latest Defeat Weakens Unity In Chiang Army

(Continued from Page 1)

has been given more cause for worry as Tang began to stretch out his talons for the commandership of the Shantung-Kiangsu Battle Sector, the forces now in this district being completely fatigued from continuous defeats.

This gap between commander and vice commander, has caused trouble among the leading officers, and there is a serious strife between graduates of military academies and veteran officers, while commanders of the army corps not of the Chungking Central Army are smuggling in arms at fording places of the Yellow River to reinforce their troops and prevent them from going over the hill. These commanders are also carrying on a trade in opium in an effort to get supplies.

In the 8th Battle Sector, the discord between the commander, Chu Hsiao-liang, and Hu Tsung-nan since the uprising against Chiang Kai-shek in the southern part of Kansu Province this spring, has become graver than ever. The all-deciding difference in character between Chu, who is compromising and consiliatory, and Hu, who is aggressive and oppressing, has caused them to clash in every move they make to suppress the rioters. Hu Tsung-nan, tieing up with Ku Cheng-lin, Governor of Kansu Province, has mobilized eight divisions against the revolting mob, while comically enough, the rioters are using a slogan welcoming Chu Hsiao-liang in retaliation. However, actual power lies in the hands of Hu, and here too, as in the 1st Battle Sector, the tragic fate and atrocious behavior of Chungking forces are continuing to be brought to light.

Many Indians Imprisoned

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 4.—A total of 11.717 persons are at present imprisoned in India for political offenses, it was revealed by Sir Reginald Maxwell, Chief of Internal Affairs of the Indian Administrative Council, at a meeting of the central legislature held on Tuesday, according to a report from New Delhi.

He also declared that the number of Indians sentenced for offenses against the Indian National Defense Law since the beginning of the war is 76,646.

Matsui Reaches Fukuoka

Completing a two-month inspection trip of the Southern Regions, General Iwane Matsui, Adviser to the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, arrived at Fukuoka on Thursday from Taihoku, reported Domei.

Italian Air Leader Assumes Command

Domei

ROME, August 4.—Italian Air Minister Lieutenant-General Renato Sandalli issued the following proclamation to officers and men of the Italian Air Forces and the ground crews attached to them today:

"Under order of King-Emperor Vittorio Emmanuele III, I, from today, assume command of the Italian Air Forces. Officers and men of the air forces must display discipline in silence and fulfil their duties. Long live Italy, Long live the King-Emperor."

Domei

ROME, August 4.—The Rubiana, Fiume, and Dalmatia areas have been designated as war operational areas, the Italian Government announced today.

Germans Quit Catania, Orel

(Continued From Page 1)

at noon today:

"German forces at the Orel Bend, after having accomplished their strategic objective, withdrew from Orel city following completion of thoroughgoing preparations.

"German withdrawal operations from Orel had been under way since several days ago and were completed to the rear, with all immovable material destroyed on the spot.

"Soviet citizens, who expressed unwillingness to come again under Soviet rule, have been permitted to move westward together with German forces. The withdrawal from Orel does not mean accomplishment of the war objective by the Red forces. On the contrary, the German army was successful in compressing the fighting front."

Naples Suffers Air Raids

Domei

ROME, August 5.—Anti-Axis bomber units carried out unscrupulous air-raids over the central section of Naples, destroying a number of buildings and causing many casualties among the citizens, the Italian High Command announced on Thursday.

During these raids, the Italian A-A batteries shot down four of the enemy planes, and the Axis fighters also downed three enemy planes in air duels, the communique added.

It is also stated that Italian naval units, while engaged in an important duty, shot down six enemy planes during the past several days.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
All Kinds of Travel Facilities to Everybody.
HEAD OFFICE: 1 Marunouti 1-tyome, TOKYO.
Tel.: Marunouti (23) 3026-7, 6829.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Tokyo
1 Marunouti 1-tyome.
Tel.: Marunouti (23) 4141-5.
Keizyo
63 Kanko-dori, 3-tyome.
Taihoku
1 Izumi-tyo, 1-tyome.
Hoten (Mukden)
6 Sumiyosi-tyo, Yamato-ku.
Peking
4 Meicha-Hutung.
Shanghai
1324 North Szechuen Road.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

ITALIAN PAPERS EXHORT PUBLIC

Declare Italy Must Fight on; Emphasize Strength of Japan

Italian papers, from yesterday, began to make active appeals to the Italian nation calling for positive efforts to continue the war, according to a Rome dispatch to the Mainichi on August 3.

Most positive among local journals is the Tribuna, an afternoon newspaper, which declared:

"Proposals for surrender, conditional or unconditional, are of no concern to us at present. Not only must we defend ourselves for the glory of our fatherland and posterity, but are duty-bound to defend Europe.

"Our fighting services are still fighting on Sicily. On the Eastern Front, German forces are continuing severe fights maintaining an iron defense wall in eastern Europe.

"Japan, our ally in East Asia, is steadily building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based on ethical principles. We have acquired a new and courageous comrade, Burma, which declared war on our common enemies, the United States and Britain, simultaneously with its declaration of independence.

"Japan is guiding and training the people of East Asia, thus strengthening its position for destruction of the Anglo-American Powers. America and Britain will suffer a decisive blow in this area soon.

"We have by no means been beaten when we consider the Axis front as a whole. A grand-scale, long-term war is naturally not without local setbacks. Italy is not in the least pessimistic as to the war situation. We must fight on to secure the nation's glory, existence and future."

Focussed on Cabinet

The character of today's important cabinet conference of the Badoglio Government is being seriously regarded there, along with the parley of Cardinals held at the Vatican yesterday, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Details of the conference remain to be clarified, since no information is available from Italian sources. However, observers here understand that at this cabinet conference Italy's war policy, which the new Badoglio regime announced simultaneously with its cabinet formation, will be reconfirmed and put into execution.

In such a case, "concrete measures" to be taken by the Badoglio Government are understood to be increased concentration of energies on Sicily defense with Germany's cooperation.

However, some observers pointing out the alleged fact that the Italian cabinet conference has connections with the foregoing Cardinals' parley, which reportedly was held "in order to examine the contents of a message sent from certain quarters," entertain a doubt as to the decision to be made by the cabinet conference.

All in all, observers opine that what will decide the future destiny of Italy is the successful enforcement of Sicily's defense and they attach great importance to the Sicilian campaign.

NITTO BLACK TEA

NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.
Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K. Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN CO., LTD.

TIFFIN • DINNER
Rainbow Grill
Basement of Osaka Bldg.,
HIBIYA, TOKYO
(Near South Corner of Hibiya Park)
5 minutes walk from Imperial Hotel

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Sato Coming to Tokyo

Domei

SAIGON, August 5.—Junzo Sato Chief of the Press Section of the Saigon Branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, will leave here on August 7 for Tokyo to attend the Greater East Asia Broadcasting Conference, it was learned today.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,720,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2119